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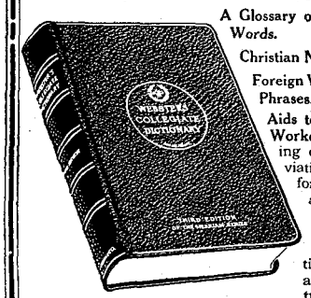

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Outlook

The Outlook

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THE POLICY OF

General Cigar Co., INC.

ON

Robt. Burns CIGAR

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(1) The Havana tobacco used in Robt. Burns sells in Cuba today for at least 50% more than pre-war prices.

(2) Sumatra leaf used for the wrapper of Robt. Burns which formerly sold at around $2.00 a pound, now brings in the neighborhood of $4.00.

(3) The Internal Revenue Tax on Robt. Burns Cigars has risen during the same period from $3.00 to $9.00 per thousand cigars.

(4) Wages have increased from 70% to 100%.

(5) Cigar boxes which formerly cost 6½ cents now cost 14¼ cents.

(6) Freight rates have increased from 35% to 50%.

In face of all these problems, the maintenance of Robt. Burns quality is recognized in tobacco circles as a remarkable achievement.

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The price is higher—but only slightly so as compared to advanced cost of production. *It is a fact that the manufacturer's and the dealer's profits on Robt. Burns are proportionately less than they were before the war.*

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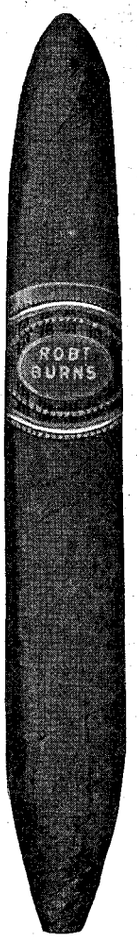

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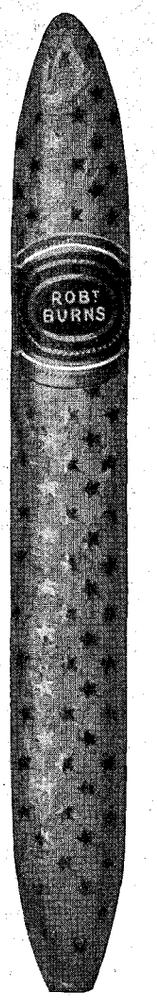

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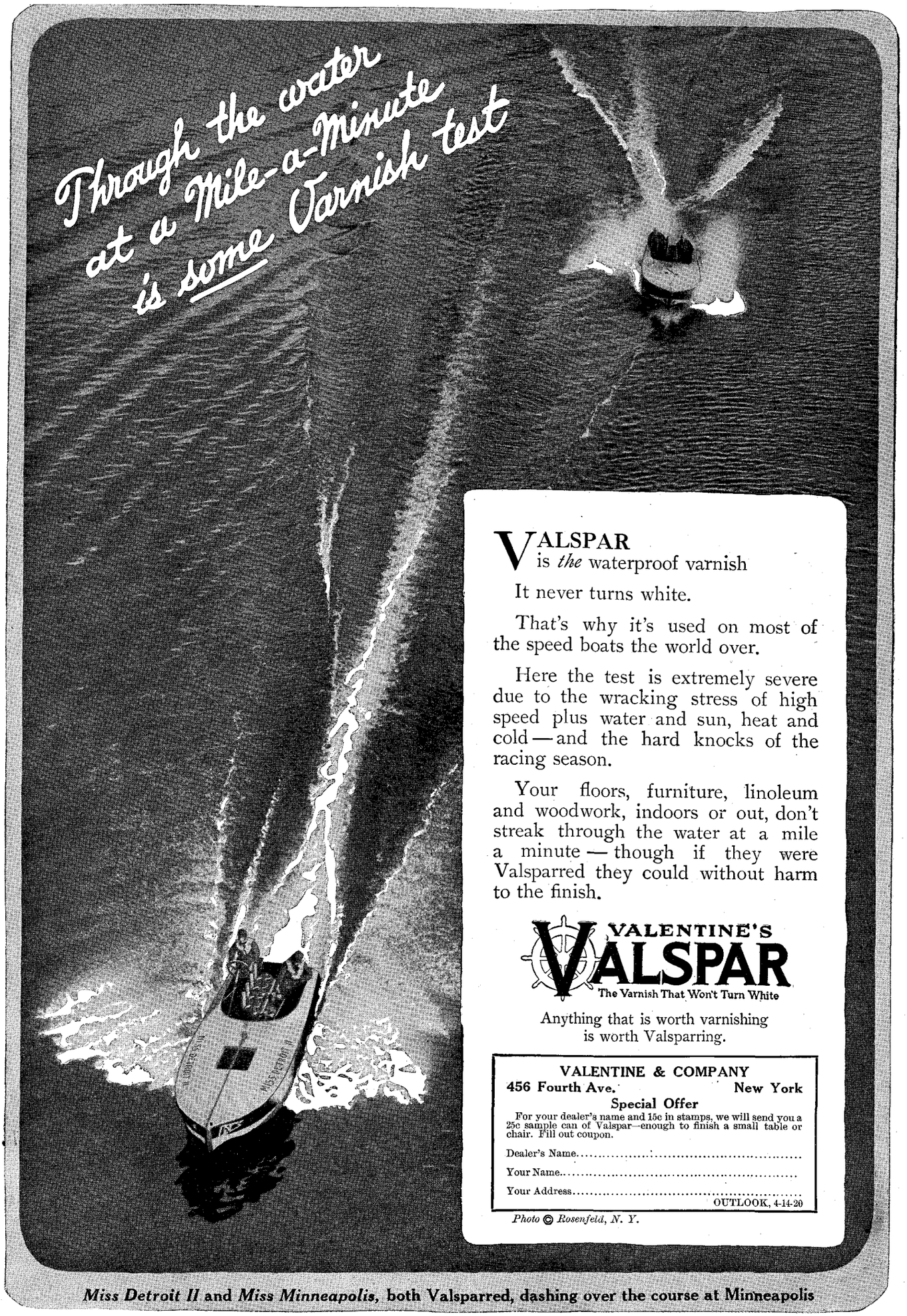

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***Miss Detroit II* and *Miss Minneapolis*, both Valsparred, dashing over the course at Minneapolis**

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The Outlook

APRIL 14, 1920

The feature of next week's Outlook will be an article by Sherman Rogers entitled "Hello, Central! A Story of the Efficiency, Faithfulness, and Heroism of the Telephone Girl." This article is one of the series already announced for 1920 discussing various phases of the so-called labor problem. It is our belief that there is no body of more loyal Americans in the country than the men and women working in our great industries when they are treated with justice, consideration, and appreciation. Mr. Rogers's article confirms this judgment.—THE EDITORS.

THE WEEK

FRANCE DEMANDS THAT GERMANY RESPECT THE TREATY

THE attitude of France toward German militarism in the Ruhr district is expressed, in an official note issued at Paris on April 5, in these words: "The sole object of these measures is to bring Germany to a due respect of the Treaty."

The next day it was reported that French troops had occupied Frankfort and Darmstadt, and that Hanau and Homburg would also be occupied, if necessary to bring Germany to reason.

The Peace Treaty definitely forbids military occupation or army maneuvers by Germany in a zone fifty kilometers wide (a little over thirty miles) on the German side of the Rhine. France has not objected to reasonable measures to preserve the peace broken by industrial warfare in the Ruhr Valley. This is shown in her official note in which it is stated that Germany's request was to send "*extra*" troops into the Ruhr region. France refused the request, but Germany moved her troops in the true German lawless manner.

France is determined not to allow her old enemy to encroach one by one on the Treaty's provisions. As the nation next to Germany geographically she has the most at stake. She believes that there is a large plan in Germany to crumble away the Treaty point by point, and that now is the time to stand firmly for strict observance. Moreover, the note points out that if the German Government had carried out the disarmament clauses of the Treaty there would have been neither a Kapp insurrection nor a Red army in the Ruhr. Still further, M. Millerand, the French Premier, holds the view that German militarists are exaggerating the gravity of conditions in the disturbed districts in order to excuse army movements on a large scale.

This last view is confirmed by a statement which comes from London. It has been said that Great Britain was adverse to joining France in military repression, but an interview with a British official reported by cable in the "Sun and New York Herald" declares that "Great Britain will support France in whatever action she takes to deal with German violation of the Peace Treaty terms relating to the Ruhr."

The reason for this change of attitude in England is thus stated by the official quoted:

> There is little doubt that the militarists have captured the new German Government, which, imbued with the pre-war von Jagow doctrines, is making the plea of necessity—just the same as that which the same militarists made when they invaded Belgium nearly six years ago. In this not only do they violate their pledges to the Allies, but also they break faith with the Reds in the Ruhr, who have intimated already that they were willing to lay down their arms.

A council of Ambassadors of the Great Powers is being held in Paris as we write to consider the Ruhr question. Very probably the matter may be adjusted without resort to further military measures. The thing most to be desired is a positive agreement that the Treaty must be enforced, even by an army, if necessary.

THE NEW HOME RULE BILL

THE Irish Home Rule Bill on March 31 passed its second reading in the House of Commons by the substantial majority of 348 to 94. In its main provision it would establish separate parliaments for Ulster and the south of Ireland to deal with all non-Imperial matters, each within its own territory, while a council of representatives from the two sections would deal with matters in which all Ireland is concerned.

The vote was a victory for Mr. Lloyd George. Not only party but personal opposition to the Prime Minister was involved in the contest, but when it came to the test Lloyd George carried his measure through triumphantly, and the Coalition Government he heads maintained its supremacy. Mr. Asquith mustered twenty Liberals against the bill, twenty-three Unionists followed Lord Robert Cecil, and only forty-four out of sixty-four Labor votes were cast adversely. Sir Edward Carson's address made it clear that, while Ulster very much prefers the present union with Great Britain, she is willing to try the experiment so long as Ulster is not subject to oppression from southern Ireland. He declared that Ulster would not only make her own Parliament work, but would strive toward union.

Mr. Lloyd George frankly admitted that England has for a hundred and twenty years made the mistake of refusing to recognize that Ireland will not accept dictation in its own affairs. He urged that southern Ireland should not now make the same mistake as to Ulster. He also openly declared that if the Irish people were asked what kind of a government they wanted the majority would declare emphatically: "We want a republic and Irish independence."

But he asserted that separation of Ireland from the British Empire was as impossible of acceptance by Great Britain as was the secession of the South by the United States. As to "self-determination," he said: "There must be a limit to the application of any principle, or otherwise it might be carried into every locality in every country in the world."

It is hard to be optimistic about the future of a plan accepted with reluctance by Ulster and not acceptable at all to the Sinn Feiners and large numbers of the Irish Nationalists. Some of the Sinn Feiners are sardonically saying that the first act of any Dublin Parliament would be to declare Ireland a free and independent republic!

The real questions are, first, how widespread may be the desire to have a peaceful Ireland through united effort and mutual tolerance, and, secondly, how well this Home Rule Bill meets the emergency. Recent excesses and political crimes have

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made the present condition of Ireland almost intolerable. Prominent among those who have faith that a moderate view will prevail, and that it is "more deeply and widely felt than the public utterances of representative Irishmen would lead one to suppose," is Sir Horace Plunkett, but he regards this bill as unsatisfactory. And Lord Robert Cecil, who is also a man of sound judgment, insists that there is not "an atom of Irish opinion behind this bill."

EUROPE IN AMERICA

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S brother, Lord Rothermere, and Mr. William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, seem to have been mainly responsible for the revival of talk of the possibility of arranging for the transfer of the British West Indies to the United States. Both of these gentlemen were trying to suggest a way of paying off Great Britain's great war debt of some $4,000,000,000 to the United States.

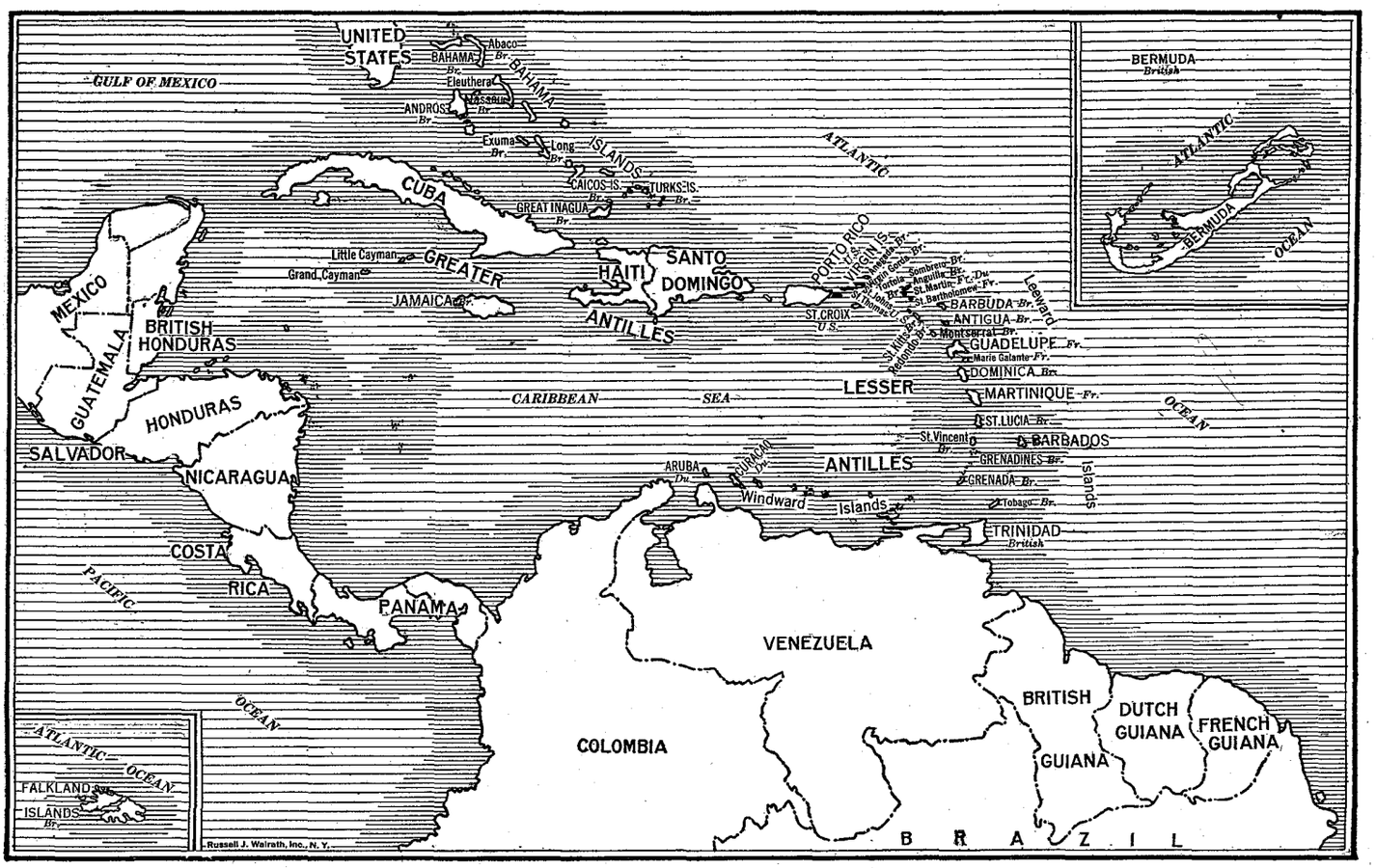
Their suggestion in regard to the West Indies, however, has led to speculation which concerns the future of all European possessions in the Western Hemisphere. It has been pointed out that the Monroe Doctrine in particular and Pan-American good feeling in general might be helped if the United States should lead all the other independent American nations in a movement to buy up European holdings in the Americas.

Great Britain owns Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, British Honduras, many of the Windward and Leeward groups of islands, and British Guiana in South America, not to forget the Falklands group, far out in the Atlantic off the lower tip of South America. France owns several islands in the Windward and Leeward groups and French Guiana. To Holland belong Dutch Guiana and several islands washed by the Caribbean Sea. It is argued that if the American nations combined to buy up these territories and either awarded them outright or allotted them to the protective influence of the independent American nations nearest them, such as Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, etc., in addition to the United States, Pan-American pride and patriotism would be strengthened and solidified.

As a suggestion which invites speculation this is all very well. Before it could be considered desirable and practicable to launch this scheme, however, it might be pertinent to inquire whether the natives of the territories in question would like to change their allegiance. And even more to the point would it be to ask whether or not Britain, France, and Holland wish to sell these American possessions. Thus far they have shown little eagerness to do so. In fact, just the other day, Premier Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons that Great Britain had no intention of selling her West Indies, and observed that the inhabitants of these islands were particularly proud to belong to the British Empire. Still, as we have said, the subject is one which invites discussion. And such discussion is perfectly harmless. The accompanying map will assist it.

ONE MORE STATE NEEDED FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

THE advocates of woman suffrage declare themselves confident of obtaining ratification by the full number of thirty-six States required to make up the three-fourths provided by the Constitution. Only one more State is now needed. The recent failure of Delaware to ratify after a hard-fought battle has, they believe, deferred, but not defeated, National suffrage for women. It is even possible that another battle may be fought in Delaware, for when immediate defeat was evident two of the advocates of suffrage changed their votes so as to make it possible under parliamentary practice for them as majority votes to bring the question up again. Hopeless as this might seem (the final vote in the Assembly stood 26 to 6), the pro-suffragists point out that they won in West Virginia after two defeats, and assert that the Delaware



"EUROPE IN AMERICA"

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vote in the Assembly did not disclose their real strength.

There are still six States which have not acted—Connecticut, Vermont, Florida, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Louisiana. It is a surprising fact to most people that in nearly thirty States it was necessary to call special sessions of the Legislatures to secure a vote on this question in order to ratify the Amendment in time to let the new voters take part in the Presidential election. Few of us realized that there were so many States with long intervals between sessions. Most Governors complied with the request for special sessions. Governor Holcomb, of Connecticut, is obdurate on this point, however; and there have been rumors that the Legislature may convene itself; meanwhile, it is said, Governor Holcomb will deny himself the pleasure of attending the National Republican Convention, lest the Lieutenant-Governor in his absence should call the special session. Somewhat the same condition exists in Vermont. Two States, North Carolina and Tennessee, are singular in that their State Constitutions require that a general election intervene between the time that Congress passes an amendment and the time when the State Legislatures may ratify—obviously an attempt to keep the Constitution out of politics.

If Delaware is counted as a Southern State, then all seven of the States that have voted adversely are Southern. Louisiana will vote in May; it might naturally be expected to follow the example of other Southern Democratic States, but the suffragists regard the support of John M. Parker, the newly elected Governor, as a strong asset, for not only is he an old-time Progressive and an ardent believer in woman suffrage, but his election showed a stirring of the State toward abandonment of conservative political ruts. That either Vermont, Connecticut, or North Carolina (claimed by suffrage writers, we know not how reasonably) will ratify is certainly not improbable.

Even if ratification is not complete in time for women the country over to vote for President, they have the comforting thought that about 17,000,000 women may vote for President under State suffrage laws.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT

THE Constitution empowers Congress to declare war. It does not distinctly empower it to declare peace. But neither does it withhold that power from it. Certainly the Constitution does not require that war shall be ended only by a treaty of peace negotiated by the Executive.

Hence, convinced that the power which can declare war can also stop war, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, by a vote of 12 to 6, has reported a joint resolution. It does the following four things:

1. Declares the war at an end.

2. Fixes a pivotal date on which all war legislation shall expire by its own terms as "the date when this resolution becomes effective," that is to say, when signed by the President or passed over his veto.

3. "Unless within forty-five days from the date when this resolution becomes effective the German Government shall duly notify the President . . . that it has declared a termination of the war with the United States and that it waives . . . any claim . . . against the United States . . . that it . . . would not have the right to assert had the United States ratified the Treaty of Versailles, the President . . . shall have the power and it shall be his duty to proclaim the fact that the German Government has not given the notification . . . and thereupon . . . commercial intercourse between the United States and Germany . . . shall, except with the license of the President, be prohibited."

4. The United States declines to waive "rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages" to which it has become entitled under the terms of the armistice or which were acquired by it through its participation in the war; and all "fines, forfeitures, penalties, and seizures imposed or made by the United States are hereby . . . maintained."

Should Congress pass this resolution, and should the President veto it (as he is expected to do), and should Congress repass it by the requisite majority, there will occur a situation without precedent in our history.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE POWERS

IF the American Government wants to reserve to itself the privilege of decision in European affairs, it behooves that Government to take part in the precedent consideration of those affairs. The absence since early in December of American plenary representation at the councils of the Peace Conference is more than a possible "source of inconvenience," as recently characterized by President Wilson. It has been a direct lack of cooperation which Europe is justified in resenting. This, however, has not prevented President Wilson from interfering with the conclusions arrived at by the Conference with regard to various affairs in Europe and the Near East.

Part of the task of the Conference has been to make peace with Bulgaria and Turkey. We have not been at war with either. And yet, both at the Conference and since, Mr. Wilson has attempted to dictate to the Allies which were at war with Bulgaria and Turkey as to what their coming treaties should impose. Some of his advice is good; some not so good.

In the first important diplomatic note given to his new Secretary of State to sign and transmit, the President declares, to our satisfaction, that the Turk must be expelled from Europe. Mr. Wilson well says:

> The Government of the United States understands the strength of the arguments for the retention of the Turks at Constantinople, but believes that the arguments against it are far stronger. . . . It was the often expressed intention of the Allies that the anomaly of the Turks in Europe should cease, but it cannot be believed that the feelings of the Mohammedan people who not only witnessed the defeat of the Turkish Power without protest, but even materially assisted in the defeat, will now so resent the expulsion of the Turkish Government as to make a complete reversal of policy on the part of the Great Powers desirable or necessary.

Concerning representation on the proposed International Council to be established for the government of the Straits—the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles—the President wisely declares:

> This Government is convinced that no arrangement . . . can have any elements of permanency unless Russia, when it has a Government recognized by the civilized world, may assert its right to be heard.

BULGARIA AND GREECE

WHEN, however, Mr. Wilson speaks concerning the relations of Bulgaria and Greece to the Turkish problem, he is not so happy. He declares, for instance, that the northern part of Thrace should be Bulgarian because "clearly Bulgarian in population," especially "the cities of Adrianople and Kirk Kilisse and the surrounding territory." He also finds the Bulgarian claim "worthy of most serious consideration on ethnic and historical grounds." Finally, he asserts:

> Bulgaria is entitled to have its claim to this territory favorably considered in view of having been compelled to surrender purely Bulgarian territory and many thousands of Bulgars on its western boundary on no other grounds than the rather doubtful grounds of securing a strategic frontier for Serbia.

On the ethnic side, the Greeks, it is said, outnumber the Bulgars three to one in Adrianople and two to one in Kirk Kilisse. On the historical side, for a few years in the thirteenth century, it is true, and for a few months in 1913, Adrianople was Bulgarian; for the rest of the time it was Greek and Roman. As to the Serbian border, if the principle of nationality has been violated there, where

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is the morality in using it as an example to violate it elsewhere?

Not only does Mr. Wilson appear pro-Bulgarian, he seems also anti-Greek. In his note he declines to express an opinion on the question of Greek administration of Smyrna and its Asia Minor hinterland, because "too important to be passed on with the limited information this Government has." Our Government has precisely the information that others have, namely, that the Smyrna district is overwhelmingly Greek in population, and that the wish of that overwhelming majority is to have again over them the rule which they once enjoyed for centuries—the rule of Greece. Prime Minister Venizelos, of Greece, obtained the approval of the Powers relative to the Greek administration of the district in question; he has offered the services of the Greek army in keeping order in the neighboring districts of Asia Minor. If this plan were accepted, not only the Turkish question in Asia Minor, but also that at Constantinople, in Thrace, and in Armenia would be made far easier of solution.

THE CASE OF GROVER C. BERGDOLL

GROVER C. BERGDOLL is a young man, the son of a wealthy family, who failed to respond to the call of the draft law. From the time of his call to service until a few weeks ago he was engaged in an effort to escape from the officers of the law. He was at last caught hiding in a window-seat in his mother's house.

This unpleasant creature was a reckless driver of automobiles and an amateur aviator. Probably sympathy with the German cause rather than physical cowardice was the impelling motive in his flight from service. In any case, he made his decision; now he will have an opportunity to take his medicine, for (his lawyers having failed to keep him out of a military court) he was recently tried for desertion and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, "forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and a dishonorable discharge from the Army." The dishonorable discharge acts automatically to deprive him of his citizenship upon his release from confinement. He will properly lose the right to vote or hold office in a country which he refused to serve. Bergdoll himself is of course a thing of no importance. It is important, however, for the country to know that his wealth in no way served to mitigate his sentence or to procure for him more than the briefest delay in his journey to prison.

There are 171,000 men in the United States who are listed as having failed to respond to the call to service. The Bergdoll case establishes without question the right of the Government to prosecute such of these men as actually attempted to evade the draft, as deserters—in time of war an offense which is punishable either by death or a long term in prison. The maximum punishment for deserters in time of peace is eighteen months.

The Government owes it to the men who went into the service as volunteers, or who went no less cheerfully when they were selected for service, to search unrelentingly for draft evaders who are still at large. The men who fled from the United States, as many did, to Mexico, should never be permitted to enter the country again as free men; and those who are still at large in the United States should be made to understand that it is not profitable to evade the responsibility which millions willingly and proudly shouldered.

FREE SYMPHONY CONCERTS

THROUGH the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and other well-known benefactors, it has been possible to have eight free symphony concerts on

Keystone View Co.

DAVID MANNES

successive Saturdays at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. The series has just come to an end, under the conductorship of David Mannes.

The audiences numbered several thousands each evening. Two hours before the concert was scheduled to begin every seat was filled. Still there were very many hundreds who could not be seated at all. The people crowded not only the great hall of the Museum but all the stairways, leaving but a narrow line between which the Museum guards stayed to see that order was kept. The people crowded the near-by rooms too, sitting silent and eager, waiting for the distant sound of the music. There were men and women, boys and girls, old and young, shabby and well dressed. They were so densely packed that the mass of people looked like an election night crowd, save that there were no sounds of revelry and no deafening noise.

The orchestra was at one end of the gallery overlooking the entrance hall. At the first sound of the music there was absolute silence—a silence not enforced. One does not have to do that with music-lovers. Every lovely low note was heard even of the most delicate pieces played by muted strings.

Mr. Mannes's Museum symphony programmes were in no sense "light." They were programmes for real music-lovers. The thousands of music-hungry people listened and were deeply appreciative. Their applause was the enthusiastic applause of people whose hunger for music had been gratified and who were exceeding thankful.

ARBOR DAY

ARBOR DAY occurs on different dates in different States. For instance, Maryland celebrates it on the second Friday in April; Rhode Island, on the second Friday in May.

Arbor Day took its rise in Nebraska. In January, 1872, at a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, later to become Secretary of Agriculture, offered a resolution that the day of April 10 be devoted to tree planting. The resolution was adopted. Some time after, the State, in honor of the Father of Arbor Day, changed the date to April 22, his birthday.

Arbor Day has now become also Memorial Day. What more fitting memorial to the soldier dead than the living tree? A year and a half ago The Outlook published the appeal of Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the American Forestry Association, urging that memorial trees be planted in our squares and streets—

NAME A TREE FOR A SOLDIER BOY

One thousand soldier boys of Middletown are to be remembered with a handsome living memorial consisting of one thousand trees—a tree for each boy—to be planted along Dixie Highway from Middletown to Engle's Corner.

$2.50 will buy a tree and a tag to name that tree for a soldier boy.

Contributions can be made to Soldier's Tree Memorial Fund at the First National Bank, or mailed to Mr. Chas. R. Hook, Chairman.

WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLETOWN

AN ADVERTISEMENT WHICH HAD A PART IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR A "ROAD OF REMEMBRANCE" AT MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

indeed, that "Roads of Remembrance," as he well called them, should be built.

The appeal has been heeded. In a

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Darling in the New York Tribune

PROSPECTING IN DEAD MAN'S GULCH IN 1849

PROSPECTING FOR A HOUSE IN 1920

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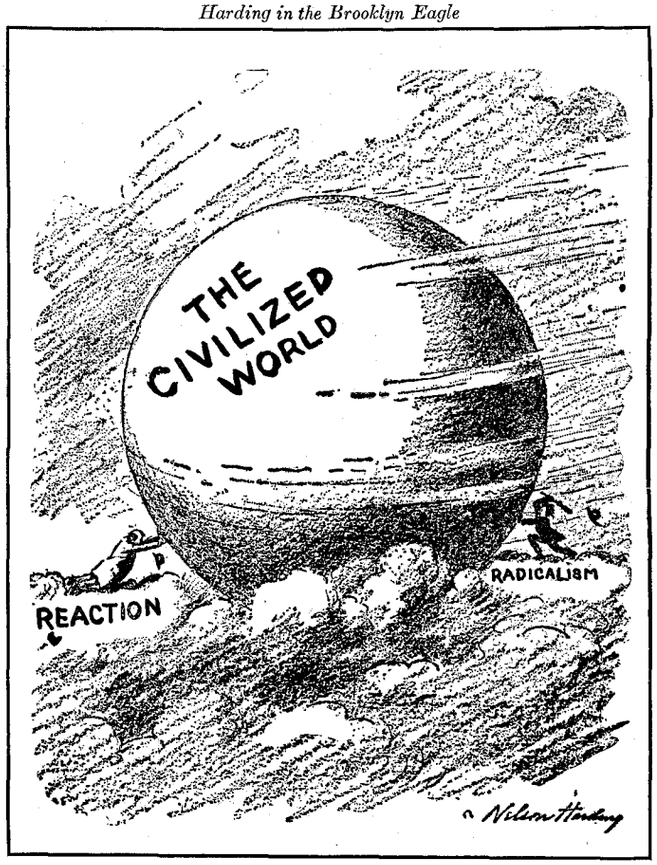
AFTER ALL, LIVING CONDITIONS REMAIN ABOUT THE SAME FROM ONE GENERATION TO ANOTHER

Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

HOW TO GET IT BACK INTO THE BOTTLE?

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



IT CAN'T BE HURRIED AND IT CAN'T BE HELD BACK

Hurley in "Blighty" of London

"'Ow's th' old man, Mrs. B.?"
"He's still carrying on the same. Mended the cuckoo clock last week, but it ain't right yet; it 'oo's' before it 'cooks.'"

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recent number of "American Forestry," from which the accompanying poster is taken, memorial planting is reported from places as widely separated as are Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Milledgeville, Georgia; Metuchen, New Jersey, and Memphis, Tennessee; Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Appleton, Wisconsin. Let us take, for example, the report from Indianapolis, Indiana. It refers to the planting by the Arsenal Technical High School of that city. The school occupies the army buildings standing on the site of the old United States Arsenal. The school sent 233 members to the war. On a part of its great campus it has planted and dedicated a tree to each of those members, and that part is now to be called "Liberty Grove." Thus the memorial planting has gone beyond merely commemorating the soldier dead to commemorating those who obeyed their country's call.

VARIOUS QUESTIONS OF COMPENSATION

It is a pleasure to record the tangible result of the recent drive for an endowment for Harvard University, for it is a hopeful thing when the graduates and friends of a great university prove their faith in its tradition by providing more adequate support for those who make the continuance of that tradition possible.

As a result of the Harvard Endowment Fund campaign the governing boards of Harvard University have drawn up a new scale of salaries for its teaching staff, from forty to fifty per cent higher than the old rate of compensation. Under the new schedule full professors will receive from a minimum of $6,000 to a maximum of $8,000 a year; previously they have received from $4,000 to $5,500. In the lower grades the percentage of increase is somewhat higher. Instructors who have hitherto been paid on a scale ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 will in the future receive from $1,600 to $2,750. Such salaries as these are, of course, not comparable with the salaries given for parallel eminence in the commercial world, but the compensation which a professor at a great university receives is not confined entirely to hard cash. It will be a sorry day for the country if such is ever the case.

The successful result of the Harvard drive brings out by comparison the present need of another institution of learning. Fisk University, perhaps the most notable of institutions for the higher education of Negro men and women in America, is in need of a substantial increase in its endowment. The situation in which Fisk finds itself will be realized when it is stated that the present normal maximum salary at Fisk for a full professor is but $1,600 a year, an amount equal to Harvard's minimum for its under instructors. Fisk hopes to raise from one to three million dollars. The latter sum would provide for a normal salary for its professors of $3,000 a year and the erection of needed buildings and the further extension of the usefulness of the University in many directions. Money contributed to this purpose The Outlook believes will be well spent. Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer, Fisk University, 19 West 44th Street (Room 1109), New York City.

PAY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

While we are discussing the subject of compensation it may be well to state that perhaps the greatest offender in the matter of inadequate payment for its employees is the United States Government. "Fewer employees with more pay" would be an excellent slogan for a reform campaign in our civil government. But some of the worst sufferers from the Government's false economy are the officers of the Army and Navy. The total of resignations in both branches of the service during the past year has been alarming, and practically all of these resignations have been due to the impossibility of making both ends meet on the present scale of Government pay. Inadequate pay drives out, not the inefficient, but the efficient and ambitious officer, the man whom the service can ill afford to lose. The Senate has recognized the need of increasing the compensation for Army and Navy officers, but the House has shown no sign of an adequate understanding of the situation.

There is another matter relating to the pay of Army officers which should likewise receive adjustment. Under present laws, the Regular Army officer who has been "incapacitated in line of duty by wound or disease" is justly retired from active duty with a certain proportion of pay he was receiving at the time of the disability. The war created various other classes of Army officers in the Federal service, such as National Guard, Reserve, National Army, Provisional and Temporary or Emergency officers. Of these classes only the Regular Army and Provisional officers are now entitled to retirement for disability. Examples of how this inequality works out in practice are given in the following specific instances:

Capt. A.

Age 26. Single. Just out of West Point at beginning of war. No overseas service. Regular Army. Tuberculosis. Will be retired on three-fourths pay.

Lieut. B.

Age 40. Married. Six children. Twenty years' service in ranks Regular Army. Many campaigns. Commissioned temporary officer. Overseas service. Tuberculosis. Cannot return to army life. No other means of livelihood. Not eligible for retirement.

Lieut.-Col. C.

Age 47. Married. Two children. National Guard officer. Twenty-eight years of service in Guards. Spanish-American War veteran. Served in Army of Cuban Occupation. Served on border. Served throughout World War. Participated in all Army maneuvers in past. A most strenuous career. Leather manufacturer in civil life. Pulmonary tuberculosis. Impossible to return to work. Too late in life to start in new line. Not eligible for retirement.

The Navy and the Marine Corps both give retirement pay to their officers of all classes. The Army should be empowered by Congress to do the same.

THE GREATER AND THE LESS

Hearings have begun at Buffalo on a project to make ocean ports of Chicago and Duluth. More than this, it would shorten the present distance by water through the Erie Canal between those ports and Liverpool.

To make the proposed route feasible it would be necessary to deepen the channels between Lakes Huron and Erie, Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the course of the St. Lawrence waterway.

What sections and interests favor this scheme? The Middle Western and the Northwestern States and the Canadian wheat-growing provinces.

What interests oppose it? New York State with its barge canal, some Canadian and American railway companies, and the city of Buffalo, with its toll on transshipments—all would lose business, they claim. In addition, the opponents of the plan assert that there are to be considered the great cross-currents in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and the fogs and ice encountered on the northern Atlantic route.

To these objections the advocates of the scheme reply that, despite them, it still represents potential success enough to warrant its being undertaken on its water transportation merits alone.

But water transportation is not all. There is the problem of railway energy. During the busy season the equipment of our Western roads is depleted by about one-fifth, our Eastern roads swollen by about one-fifth. But the worst is that then, through congestion, much railway equipment is inactive. For weeks and months cars, when most needed, stand blocked in the yards. Now if these cars, laden with foreign-bound grain, ended their trips at the Western lake ports, the normal balance of car supply on the Eastern and Western lines would be preserved. This juster and more equal flow of car service would benefit every industry and commercial enterprise in the country.

Finally, its advocates also recommend

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the plan because of what it might do in the direction of electric power. The power now going to waste in the St. Lawrence is equal to six Niagaras. Such power could be made available. It would replace the coal now increasingly consumed in the large manufacturing centers of New England and New York State. It would have an important bearing on the extension of the life of our coal deposits.

The plan is thus a question of the greater and the less. Should the less stand in the path of the greater?

AMERICA AND POLAND

It is announced from Warsaw that the Polish army is to be re-equipped by the purchase of supplies from the United States. The American Liquidation Board is to sell to Poland such of the surplus American Army stores as Poland may require. The Polish Government will get six years' credit for its purchase, paying interest at five per cent. The Shipping Board will see that the goods are carried to Dantsic. Already, the despatches say, there is *en route* "military equipment for 2,000,000 men." This doubtless refers to the sale last September in Paris by the American Liquidation Board of American overcoats and uniforms sufficient to equip that number of men. The great difficulty, however, has been in getting shoes; the Poles, it is reported, have been able to purchase only 140,000 pairs of second-hand shoes.

As to food, we read that "5,000,000 pounds of margarine and 100,000 pounds of flour" are also in transit. This doubtless refers to the equivalent amounts of margarine and flour now being sent in answer to Mr. Paderewski's request of last October.

We also read that "80 locomotives" are in transit. These are part of the 150 locomotives purchased on credit last July by the Polish Government from the Baldwin Locomotive Company.

The Polish Government has apparently shown much more energy in offering to buy material than the American Government has in supplying it even for value received. Just how much our Government has been engaged in any *gift* of goods remains to be seen.

The Polish army, poorly armed and equipped as it has been, is standing between the well armed and equipped German force of a million men under one disguise or another and the onslaught of the well armed and equipped Bolshevist force, now totaling nearly three million.

To be absolutely on the safe side, the Allies should insist that Poland ratify her Constitution. The Polish Socialists in the Diet are obstructing this ratification, because as long as the Constitution is not ratified no election can take place for President and their candidate, the present President, Pilsudski, will remain in power.

Many Polish Socialists favor peace with the Bolsheviki. All other elements in Poland oppose it. This Socialist policy really plays the German game.

WOOD AND HOOVER

In popular estimation and interest the two foremost candidates for the Republican nomination for President are now Major-General Leonard Wood and Herbert Hoover. The announcement by Mr. Hoover in a telegram dated March 30 to the San Francisco Hoover Club of California that he would not refuse the nomination if it were offered to him makes him officially a candidate, and it is more than probable that enough delegates will be instructed to vote for him to assure the presentation of his nomination to the Convention at Chicago in June. Under these circumstances it is interesting to compare the platforms of these two eminent men. Fortunately we have their platforms in a form so compact that they can be easily compared. In a joint debate last month with Senator Poindexter, of the State of Washington, held in South Dakota, General Wood made a very clear statement of his principles. One of the dramatic incidents of this debate is reported by Mark Sullivan in the New York "Evening Post" as follows:

> Senator Poindexter had been making it clear that he is opposed not only to the League of Nations but to all traffic with Europe whatever. In expanding on this he expressed his disapproval of the recent gift by Congress of $100,000,000 to Europe. With strong irony he contrasted Congress's easy generosity to Europe with its niggardliness about giving a pension to the widow of a wounded soldier. He said there were plenty of ways to spend that money in America. He enumerated the ways, and most of them were ways calculated to appeal to an audience of about the latitude and longitude of Pierre, South Dakota. He said that money could be spent here at home in building roads, in irrigating dry prairies, in finishing the Alaska Railroad, in building schools, in providing farms for returned soldiers. All of these are things that the West wants, and the audience applauded them.
>
> This happened to come just at the close of one of Senator Poindexter's periods, and General Wood came forward to take his turn. With a brusqueness that was close to anger, he said to the audience: "I refuse to believe that you are expressing disapproval of a Christian act. If you are, you are not fit to be Americans. Are you people going to deny food and clothing to starving Europe? If you are, you are unfit to live under the American flag."
>
> Instantly the audience came out with tense and prolonged applause. It had been on the General's part an utterance of honest and spontaneous indignation.

General Wood, in the opening of the debate, implied that Americanism is perhaps the greatest issue before the country to-day. He defined it as government under the Constitution with "no autocracy of wealth, no autocracy of labor, but a real democracy of both; no class domination or legislation; an untrammeled and fearless judiciary; courts free from any taint of political influence or control; an intense spirit of National solidarity avoiding loose-fibered internationalizing as we would death, for it means National death."

Having thus defined Americanism, General Wood proceeded to state what may fairly be called the planks of his political platform. They were, as reported verbatim in the New York "Times," as follows:

> GENERAL WOOD'S PLATFORM
>
> A strong but not quarrelsome foreign policy; tolerant, seeking peace, but protecting the interests of America and protecting Americans wherever they are residing, providing they live within the law of the land of their residence.
>
> A sound public school system, furnishing to all an opportunity to secure a good education. An adequate wage for our teaching force.
>
> A careful regulation of immigration with a view to keeping out undesirable and dangerous elements, thus safeguarding the quality and stability of our race, and an intensive course of Americanization for the newcomer on his arrival here.
>
> Unqualified indorsement of woman suffrage as something which will purify and strengthen American politics.
>
> Rigid economy in the administration of National affairs; a budget system.
>
> Industrial justice, with a square deal for both labor and capital. Labor is neither a chattel nor a commodity—it is a human entity and must be dealt with along broad humanitarian lines. Common honesty and the application of the golden rule must be the basic principles in dealing with all questions involving capital and labor.
>
> Concentration of effort along the line of increased production as a remedy for the high cost of living.
>
> National and individual thrift habit; less talk and more work.
>
> A small but highly efficient Regular Army, adequate for the police needs of the Nation in time of peace, and as a training force; and back of it some system of universal training for National service which shall meet with the approval of the American people. The training to be given only once in a lifetime, and for a period of either four or six months; and not to increase in any way liability to service.
>
> Development and protection of American agriculture as vital to the prosperity and stability of the Nation.
>
> A tariff for the protection of the industries essential to American life and prosperity.
>
> Spread the war burden over a long period of years in order to take the strangle-hold of heavy war taxation off the throat of American business and enterprise.
>
> Utilization of the ships we built during

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the war for an American merchant marine, under conditions which will make it possible to maintain the ships under the American flag.

The development of an intelligent and effective foreign commercial policy.

Approval of the League of Nations with the Senate reservations—reservations which thoroughly Americanize it and leave America absolutely free and untrammeled to follow the only mandate she will ever accept—the mandate of American public opinion, the will of the American people.

The establishment of conditions which will permit thrifty, industrious men and women to earn a comfortable living, lay aside something for a stormy day, to marry, raise a family, and give the children a reasonable opportunity.

A government of all the people, for all the people, by all the people. One flag, one loyalty, and that an undivided loyalty to the American people. No hyphenated Americans; one language in our schools below the high schools, and that the language of the Declaration of Independence.

As stated above, Herbert Hoover on March 30 telegraphed to San Francisco his willingness to be regarded as a Republican candidate for the Presidency. The telegram is a remarkably clear and unmistakable statement of his political principles. It may be regarded as

MR. HOOVER'S PLATFORM

I had not wished to enter, nor could I, hitherto, see any real public service by entering into partisan political discussion, more especially pending the clarification of the diverging views of the different groups in the parties on the great new issues.

The recent developments over the Treaty, stagnation in adjustment of our great economic problems, and particularly the many urgent representations that I have received as to the situation in my own State, convince me that it is my duty to confirm the action that my Republican friends there have already taken without consulting me.

I understand that there is a great wish among the Republicans of California to have opportunity to express themselves in favor of the League of Nations with proper reservations safeguarding American tradition and interests, as opposed to the extreme view advocated against any League at all. I differ just as strongly with this view as I differ with the extreme position taken by the President on participation in purely European affairs. This issue is whether, with reservations protecting our position, we should join the moral forces of the world to reduce the dangers again growing around us, or whether we will, by pretense of an insularity that we do not possess, sit by in the face of growing armies, navies, national antagonisms, reaction, or, in reverse, the spread of Bolshevism through much of the world. This would be the defeat of the hopes for which our sons were sacrificed in this war.

Entirely aside from this moral idealism of the League and the danger to our own ultimate peace, the solution of our domestic problems, such as the size of our armament, reduction in taxation, and the prevention of agricultural and industrial depression and consequent unemployment, is dependent upon stability abroad and upon our access to the world's markets which to-day are endangered by discrimination against us through our inability to exercise our veto under the Treaty. I believe it is the transcendent service which the Republican party can render to the Nation to settle a League efficiently designed to give us these National protections.

No one should be able to dictate the policies of great parties, yet every man and woman has a right to decide what issues and measures he will support. If the Republican party—with the independent element of which I am naturally affiliated—adopts a forward-looking, liberal, constructive platform on the Treaty and on our economic issues, and if the party proposes measures for sound business administration of the country, and is neither reactionary nor radical in its approach to our great domestic questions, and is backed by men who undoubtedly assure the consummation of these policies and measures, I will give it my entire support. While I do not and will not myself seek the nomination, if it is felt that the issues necessitate it and it is demanded of me, I cannot refuse service.

The country is fortunate in having two such men as Presidential possibilities. Indeed, it endows the voter with a kind of an embarrassment of political riches. A careful reading of the two platforms makes it clear that the American policies of the two men are very similar. They both stand for efficiency and justice in government; for a reduction in taxation; for a budget system; for the promotion of education, agriculture, social justice, and sound economics. They are both in the very best sense of the word conservative.

The chief point of difference between them lies in their views on the League of Nations. General Wood accepts the idea of a League in international affairs as necessary, but so fraught with complexity and perplexity as to be entered upon with great wisdom and caution. Mr. Hoover evidently thinks that we cannot have the right kind of development of Americanism unless we have the right kind of international co-operation in a League of Nations. The difference between the two men is therefore one of emphasis. This is perhaps the natural result of the life careers of the two men. Mr. Hoover's experience and achievements have been in the field of international administration. General Wood, in Cuba and the Philippines, had the experience of literally creating and developing new governments and new social systems upon American principles and in accordance with American institutions.

Perhaps the greatest number of forward-looking Republicans in this country would be contented if the solution should prove to be the nomination and election of General Wood and the placing in his Cabinet of Mr. Hoover, in a position where his great economic and organizing genius could have free play and his broad views as to world interdependence and world justice could exert their well-deserved influence.

THE FIVE SOCIALISTS AND THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY

THE New York State Assembly, on April 1, brought to its predestined end the trial of the five Socialist members of that body. No one who followed the course of the trial before the Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly could have expected that the Assembly would adopt any other course than the expulsion of its Socialist members. The manner in which the trial was conducted, the absurd statements accepted as proof, and the constant violation of the rules of evidence and of common sense showed beyond doubt that the political forces in control were bent upon railroading the Socialists into political exile.

In the case of two of the Socialists no attempt was made to show that they had been guilty of disloyal action or action contrary to the spirit of representative government. In the case of three of the Socialists some effort was made to demonstrate personal disloyalty, but the five Socialists were in the end thrown out of the Assembly on the ground that they belonged to a party disloyal in principle and action. In the meantime the electors who sent these five Socialists to the Assembly have been absolutely deprived of representation in the lower house of New York State. To all intents and purposes they have been for the time being disfranchised by a process absolutely without precedent in American government.

No one will suspect that The Outlook holds any brief for the Socialist party in America. Its war record was bad, and its party platform, in our opinion, is viciously un-American. We do hold a brief, however, for the electorate which has been denied representation in the legislative body of New York State. We do not think that they chose their representatives wisely, but they *chose*, and they had the right to have that choice respected. They voted for candidates duly placed on the ballot by regular process of law, and when they voted for these candidates no question was raised as to the right of these candidates to run for office on the Socialist ticket. Now their elected representatives have been expelled because they ran on a ticket the right of which to appear on the ballots of the State no one had ever dreamed of protesting.

The narrow and uncompromising Bour-

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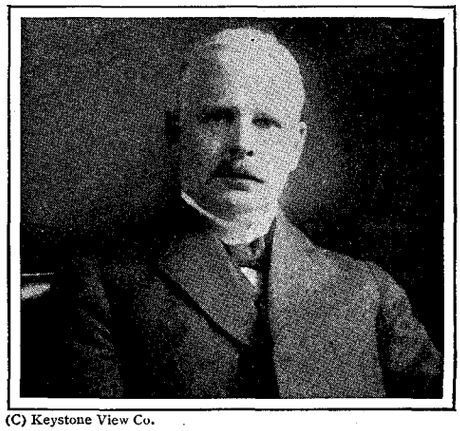
bonism which forced this violation of the principles of representative government is almost incomprehensible. How any body of legislators with the slightest knowledge or understanding of the principles of American government could so act it will be difficult for future students of American government to explain. The action of the Assembly can have but one result—the promotion of radicalism in its most extreme form. We believe that every citizen of New York State, no matter what other issues may be involved in the next election, should think twice before he or she votes to return to the New York Assembly any of its members who voted for the expulsion of the five Socialists. Certainly a concerted effort should be made to defeat Speaker Sweet and his immediate and most active supporters on the occasion of the next State election.

To their honor it can be said that 11 Republicans and 17 Democrats voted against expulsion of any of the Socialist members, and 9 Republicans and 3 Democrats, while voting for the expulsion of three of the Socialists, refused to vote for the expulsion of the two Socialist members against whom no personal charges were laid. Prominent among those who voted against the expulsion of any of the Socialists was Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Now that the Assembly has consummated its will, it proposes to proceed to make the re-election of any Socialist Assemblyman impossible until the party has purged itself of the acts for which its representatives were expelled. It is proposed to pass laws forbidding any party which does not meet certain specified conditions a place upon the ballot. These conditions would require that aliens, minors, and non-voters must be excluded from participating in party control; the party control must be vested in the enrolled members and not limited to the "dues-paying members;" all entangling alliances with foreign organizations must be renounced; and the party's candidates must be free from pledges which are in conflict with the provisions of State and National Constitutions. All party representatives must be permitted complete freedom of action and relieved from the necessity of filing resignations with party leaders upon the acceptance of public office.

It seems entirely proper that aliens, minors, and non-voters should be excluded from party committees, that party control should be vested with the enrolled members, and that all parties should renounce entangling alliances with international organizations. Nor should members of a party be permitted to pledge themselves to any other allegiance than that of the State or Nation as a whole. We see no reason, however, why party platforms should conform to present State and National Constitutions. Carried to its logical conclusion this would prevent the election of any man on a platform which urged any Constitutional change; it would have debarred from office in the last few years any man who promised his constituents that he would work for National prohibition or woman suffrage. We see no reason why any man should not run for office on a platform urging the change of the United States from a democracy to a monarchy if he so desires. When it comes to a question of Constitutional changes by Constitutional methods, there can be no limit to freedom of action.



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THADDEUS C. SWEET
Speaker of the New York State Assembly

Whether these changes are justified or not, it is of course the height of absurdity to expel members of a legislative body for offenses against laws not yet in being. It is a deed worthy of incorporation in Lewis Carroll's "Through the Looking-Glass."

A SERIOUS "BEST SELLER"

NO serious book of recent publication has been more talked about than John Maynard Keynes's "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." It has been off the press scarcely three months and more than fifty thousand copies are said to have been already sold in this country alone—a sufficient number, if it had been a novel, to have made it a "best seller." It is a serious "best seller" in more than one sense—serious in purpose but also serious in the mischievous effect it is likely to have on public opinion regarding Germany and the penalties she ought to pay for the overwhelming injury she has inflicted upon mankind.

In a very striking and scholarly review of Mr. Keynes's book by General Francis Vinton Greene, published in the New York "Times" of March 28, he compares it to a book which had a similar vogue ten years ago, but which "was swept into oblivion by the great war"—Norman Angell's "The Great Illusion." Norman Angell was an apostle of pacifism, and his book was written to prove that in modern civilization a great war is made impossible by the laws of economics. "The Great Illusion," supported by lectures from its eloquent author, did more to promote the spirit of unpreparedness among Americans than almost any other influence except that perhaps of President Wilson. Four years after its publication the greatest and most devastating war of human history was brazenly and deliberately begun by Germany. Of Keynes's book General Greene says:

> It also is written by a brilliant writer, aged thirty-six, a Cambridge Wrangler and Fellow of King's College, a believer in the omnipotence of economics as the superhuman force in the conduct of human affairs. It will be hailed with delight in Germany, as it will be anathematized in France; in the English-speaking countries it is capable of doing immense mischief by still further clouding the issues of an epoch already sufficiently turbid; and between nations lately allied in a righteous cause it will sow the seeds of discord. In fact, such seeds have not only been sown, but have already begun to bear fruit, as is amply attested by the news despatches from London and Paris during the last few weeks.

Mr. Keynes wins his readers' interest at the outset by a remarkable piece of portraiture. His third chapter is a vivid and amusing, although essentially distorted, pen-picture of President Wilson, Lloyd George, and Clemenceau. He then proceeds to demonstrate that Germany is the only nation capable of reviving the economic life of Central Europe, and that the Treaty is unjust in laying upon her such a burden of reparation that she cannot become the industrial leader of the European world which she ought to be. General Greene makes, it seems to us, a conclusive answer to this argument. The German people as well as the German Government, he says, deliberately attempted to become the economic masters first of Europe and then of the entire world.

> Their attempt to carry out this programme by military force resulted in their overwhelming defeat; and the problem before the conference at Paris was to formulate a treaty which, so far as human foresight could anticipate, would make this programme forever impossible. The fundamental requirement, then, was so to decrease the economic strength of Germany and increase that of France as to bring these two nations nearer to an equality; and as a further guarantee to insure this economic redistribution while it was in progress of formation, France must occupy such portions of German territory as would give her a military frontier comparatively easy of defense.
>
> This is the underlying principle of the Treaty, its supreme purpose; and, bearing in mind the characteristics of the German people as uniformly shown during the last two centuries, it was indispensable to a lasting peace. That it will

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involve a dislocation of German economic life, a comprehensive rearrangement of her industries, and the possible migration of large portions of her population is equally true, and equally inevitable if a durable peace is to be obtained. That such a dislocation and reorganization of Germany will involve economic disaster to the rest of Europe and the downfall of our present civilization is not only not proved, but there is every reason to believe that it is not true. The commerce and industries which Germany has lost will be carried on equally well or better by other nations, and if the Germans will resolutely go to work and live economically, their country, with the assistance of food from Russia, can fully support its reduced population.

In an article in the "Atlantic Monthly" Professor Taussig, the distinguished economist of Harvard University, although in a more sober and dispassionate manner than Mr. Keynes, takes with him the ground that Germany cannot pay what is demanded of her by the Treaty in reparation for the incalculable damage which she has wrought upon the entire world. We agree with General Greene that this is not a matter to be decided now by economic critics. It is the duty and within the power of the Reparations Commission created by the Treaty to determine as time goes on what Germany can and cannot do. She is like a ward in chancery. Her income and her payments to creditors must for many years to come and until she again reaches the age of civilized discretion be regulated by the Reparations Commission acting as a court for the protection of society at large.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

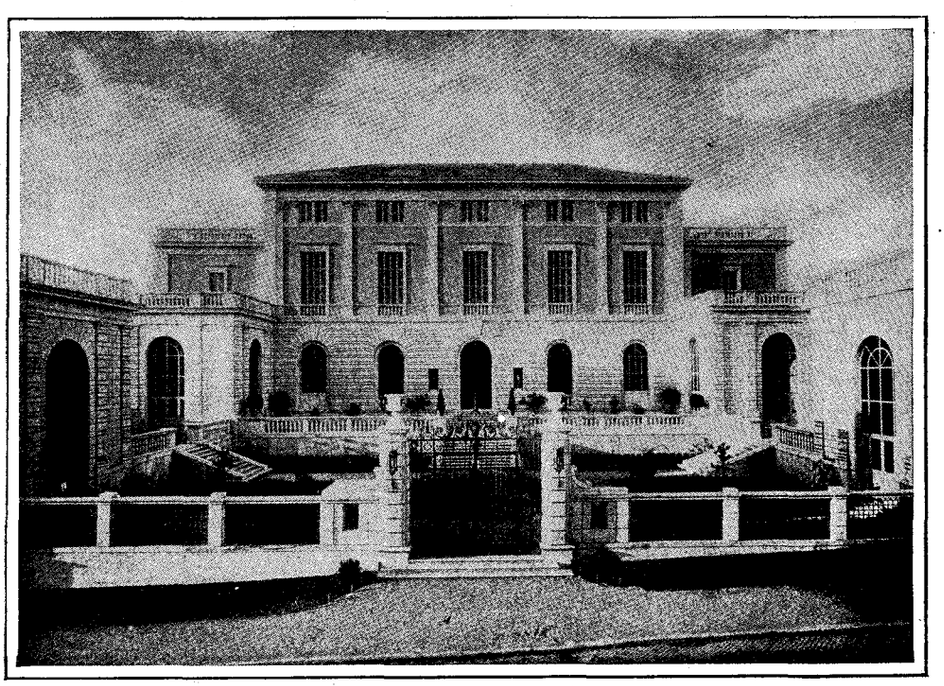
LOUIS XIV founded the French Academy at Rome. It is the oldest of all the post-graduate academies of art. Its *Grand Prix* is the most famous of prizes. The Academy is a Governmental institution under the Ministry of Fine Arts. And the Academy's director is a Government official.

The buildings of the French Academy, on the Pincian Hill, look across the Eternal City to our Amerian Academy, on the Janiculum, the highest point within the walls of Rome.

A generous offer from the French Government marks not only Franco-American friendship, but also accentuates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Academy at Rome. The Academy will celebrate the anniversary by establishing two new annual fellowships—one in musical composition and one in landscape architecture. The fellowship in music will provide for residence and study for three years in Paris and Rome. The French Government's co-operation is seen in its grant of free tuition at the Paris Conservatoire to the holder of the fellowship. The Academy pays all traveling expenses, and each prize-winner will also receive $1,000 a year, as due the prize-winners in the Academy's other departments. What the French Academy has done for French music the American Academy ought to do for American music. We should not forget what the *Grand Prix de Rome* meant to Berlioz, Gounod, Bizet, Massenet, Debussy, and others.

The establishment of a fellowship in landscape architecture will also be fruitful; indeed, a landscape architect is already in residence. Nowhere as much as in Italy may one find that peculiar, impressive, and restful arrangement of architecture and sculpture combined with trees and shrubbery which we have come to know as an "Italian garden." Indeed, Italian genius in the development of gardens comes naturally in a country where one art is always enriched and vivified by other arts.

Italy is ever, as Mr. Grant La Farge, the Secretary of the American Academy, calls it, a "still undiminished fountain." Its wealth of history and art belongs to no one people really, to no one group or nation, but to all the world. "It is yours and it is mine," says Mr. La Farge; "it is there for all who would seek. But it will not, may not, come to us; it must be sought, sought in the land of its making."



NEW BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

And that is the reason why academies in Rome have been established. Ours was opened in 1894 as the American School of Architecture. In 1897 its scope was broadened and it became the "American Academy," for students of painting and sculpture as well as architecture. In 1895 a School of Classical Studies was established. Seven years ago it was united with the Academy, which now comprises a School of Fine Arts and a School of Classical Studies. This is as it should be. The arts and classical learning have much to say to each other.

The Academy residence and workrooms of the prize-winners—they are called Fellows—are shown in our picture. The fine building is the work of McKim, Mead, and White, of New York City, and is the first structure in Rome to be erected by American architects. It faces the Villa Aurelia. That edifice, with its lovely garden, came by a bequest to the Academy, and is used as the residence of its director, for administrative headquarters, and as a place for exhibitions, public lectures, and social functions.

Though the two co-ordinate branches of the Academy are termed schools, they are not for technical training or the teaching of rudiments. Their beneficiaries are those who have already gone far beyond the preliminary stages. Indeed, they may be people already active in their professional careers.

Like the French Academy, so our own has its annual *prix;* not as a benevolent aid to worthy youth, but as a means by which the best discoverable material may be lifted to its highest powers. As the full plan contemplates the sending out each year of nine Fellows, there should be twenty-seven always in attendance.

Fellows in the Fine Arts are chosen by competitions. Fellows in classical studies, who must be holders of a college degree, are chosen upon submission of evidence of their special fitness for the study and investigation of the archæology, literature, or history of the classical or later periods.

In the long list of the Academy's alumni, among the names of National prominence there are, among architects,

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John Russell Pope; among sculptors, Paul Manship; among painters, George W. Breck; while in the classical studies are found teachers, writers, and museum experts like Howard Crosby Butler, Dean Lockwood, and Walter Lowrie.

The Academy has begun a "drive." It has been in debt to the Morgan estate some $375,000 and it needs new endowment. For every dollar subscribed to the endowment up to $375,000, Mr. Morgan has offered to cancel a dollar of debt.

Many universities are already contributing to the Academy. There should be many more to avail themselves of the privileges which such annual subscriptions give; those privileges may be retained in perpetuity by any university making a contribution of $5,000.

There never will be a renaissance in art unless preceded by a renaissance in learning. Just as French competitions for the *Grand Prix de Rome* have made the Paris École des Beaux Arts the first undergraduate art school in the world, so our American Academy competitions have already increased the efficiency of American art schools and vitalized the teaching of the classics and of archæology in many of our schools and colleges.

The two new fellowships are contingent upon the success of the "drive." All contributions should be made to the order of and mailed to Edward P. Mellon, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.

KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

TWO WORLDS

IN one of Mr. Bryan's reported sentences he has expressed tersely a profound philosophy: "If a man tells you that he does not believe in honesty, don't argue with him; search him."

If a man does not believe in honesty, he is not honest. Belief in honesty is not an opinion based on argument; it is a faith rooted in experience. Renan, in his reminiscences, says that his sister convinced him of the inconvenience of lying, since which time he has told no lies except those of courtesy, which are essential in society. To convince a boy that lying has serious inconveniences may put a check upon his lying or stop it altogether; but it will not make him truthful. Nothing but an inward appreciation of the essential beauty of truth and the essential hideousness of lying will make him true.

We live in two worlds—an inward and an outward; a world of matter and a world of spirit; a world visible and a world invisible. We come to our knowledge of these worlds by different ways. We see the one, we experience the other. Ruskin says that an artist is first of all a seeing and a feeling creature. If your companion sees no beauty in a Rembrandt or a Titian, you cannot convince him of its beauty by argument. You must wake him up. The most you can do by argument is to convince him that other people see what he does not see; but he will continue to remain in outer darkness. Material values can be estimated by the senses, but immaterial values can be estimated only by the spirit. Our boys who left their homes, their comforts, their business, their anticipations of material advancement, to fight for the honor of their country, by their action put a higher value on honor than on ease, on the invisible than on the visible.

Our knowledge of the invisible world is more certain, more to be trusted and acted on, than our knowledge of the visible world. For many centuries men believed that the earth was flat and the sun and moon revolved around it. More careful observation and more intelligent deduction convinced them that the earth is round and revolves upon its axis. And most of us accept this conclusion of the astronomer, although our daily observation seems to contradict it. But there never was a time when men thought that honesty was a vice and dishonesty a virtue. I do not forget that the Spartans taught their youths to steal and that Fagin had a school for the education of youths in the art of picking pockets. No doubt men have convinced themselves that they had a right to steal, but it is doubtful if any man ever thought that the neighbor who stole from him did right. Seduction has often been excused and even justified, but I do not think that history records or fiction has ever imagined a case in which a seducer was defended by the husband whose wife was the victim.

Nothing does this age need more than a rediscovery of the spiritual universe and a reappreciation and a reinterpretation of its values.

Art is not an imitation of nature. Raphael is reported as having said: "We paint nature not as she is; but as she ought to be." That is a dangerous saying for the youthful art student. Nevertheless it is true. The artist sees in nature the beauty which we creatures of duller mold have failed to see, and so reproduces nature that we are enabled to share his discovery with him. The photographer may reproduce the features of his sitter better than the portrait painter; but the portrait painter paints not only the features but the soul. It is very doubtful whether all the old women of Rembrandt's time were as interesting as his portraits make them. Yet if we were all true artists we should probably see something of interest in every man we meet, as Millet has seen and interpreted beauty in the homely life of the French peasants. Painters who realize that imitation of nature is not art and do not realize the spiritual in nature and therefore never know how to reproduce it, abandon art altogether and bid us admire their hieroglyphics, which are neither imitations nor interpretations.

Music interprets emotions of the spirit which nothing else can interpret because nothing but music can inspire them. The writer can describe a picture, the painter can tell a story. But neither can do for us what Bach and Beethoven, and Wagner and Brahms, can do. But when a modern composer abandons the attempt to interpret the spiritual and instead endeavors to tell a story or paint a picture by imitative or programme music he does little more than awaken our wonder by his ingenuity or perhaps our pity by his poverty.

But the most tragic illustration of this failure to recognize the two worlds in which we live is furnished by some of the preachers of to-day.

It may be said with confidence that, as a general if not a universal principle, no truth is religious unless it can find a witness in our experience. "I believe in the resurrection of the body" is not a religious faith, for no one has ever experienced a resurrection of the body. But "I believe in immortality" is a religious faith, because innumerable are those who have in themselves the consciousness of a deathless life. Their experience tells them that they are more than the body which they occupy, and they are sorry for those who have no such experience. "I believe in Jesus Christ our Lord" is a religious faith, because we can have an experience of loyalty to him as Teacher and Master and can become in very truth his pupils and followers. But that he was born of a Virgin is not a religious faith, because there is and can be no inward experience to attest it; it is a historical or traditional or theological opinion, because it rests on historical or traditional or theological arguments for its support. One may not believe in the Virgin Birth and be just as docile a pupil and as loyal a follower as his fellow-pupil who imagines that the Virgin Birth is an indispensable article of the Christian creed. The difference between them is not a religious difference; it is a logical or philosophical difference.

When the layman says, I am not interested in theology, what he means is, I am not interested in philosophical and theological opinions which cannot be verified by experience and have no direct bearing on my life and conduct. Some of our clergy, either because they share this indifference or despair of overcoming it, have abandoned theology and fallen back

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upon either teaching ethical rules or administering a ritual. But we have in the press and on the platform plenty of teachers of ethics, and a ritual is worse than useless unless it is the expression of a spiritual life.

What we want, without always knowing it, in our ministers is a kindling faith in the truths of the spiritual life; that is, in the truths which can be attested by our inward experience. This must be not only a faith, but a kindling faith; that is, its possessor must be able so to express it as to kindle it in other hearts and lives. He must have a living experience of a companionable God and of immortal life as a present possession, an appreciative faith that the life of Jesus of Nazareth is a life worth living and is one which his pupils and followers can acquire power to live, and he must be able to awaken something of this life in others. If he has this kindling faith, men will wish to hear his message whether he be a Calvinist Jonathan Edwards or a Methodist John Wesley, a cultured Phillips Brooks or an uncultivated Dwight L. Moody. And they will wish to hear him because he is able to inspire in them something of that life which the Father has inspired in him.

HERBERT HOOVER

SOME REASONS FOR HIS REPUTATION

BY JULIUS H. BARNES

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JULIUS H. BARNES

We have asked Mr. Julius Howland Barnes, Mr. Hoover's intimate friend and business associate, to tell the readers of The Outlook some of the reasons for the remarkable reputation of the latest recorded candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Barnes began his commercial career as office boy with the Ames-Brooks Grain Company, of Duluth, Minnesota; it is now the Barnes-Ames Company with Mr. Barnes as president. It was one of the largest exporters of wheat in the United States when Mr. Barnes suspended his grain business to answer the call to help win the war.

In April, 1917, Mr. Barnes joined Mr. Hoover in Washington and was his close associate in the formation of the United States Food Administration. One of its functions was the development of what is now the United States Grain Corporation, of which Mr. Barnes is President. In July, 1919, President Wilson appointed Mr. Barnes United States Wheat Director.—THE EDITORS.

CLARITY of thought, native resourcefulness, and a sturdy faith in fellow-man. These three qualities account for the popular appreciation of the very human American, Herbert Hoover.

His clearness of mental grasp of all phases of a problem is at once the despair and the inspiration of his associates.

His resourcefulness in solution imports into the atmosphere of the counting-room the romance of adventure. The courage and self-reliance of the American pioneer, developed by conquest of prairie, forest, and mountain mining camp, live again in prompt and decisive action.

His confidence in the motives and acts of average men is the well-founded faith of a lifetime of association with workers of hand and head.

This grounded faith and these qualities of administrative efficiency tell the story of his National and world prestige. They explain why in his war service the American Food Administrator discarded food control by edict and rested with confidence on the voluntary compliance of America. His trust proved justified; for European edict control broke down and measurably failed, and American voluntary effort discharged its obligations in generous measure.

Mentality able to analyze great natural economic laws and turn them to account must always suffer the disparagement of minds unable to grasp the problem or its solution. Men otherwise fair in intent see only the near-by phase and, unaware of the greater structure undermined by local exceptions, do not hesitate to express opinions, unfair because not fully informed. And in this human atmosphere the demagogue adds his sinister appeal to passion and prejudice.

It is illustrative of this that the three outstanding instances of applying natural economic law and sound commercial practice with greatest resourcefulness in the work of the American Food Administration have been in public least intelligently discussed. It has not been emphasized enough that, without injury to consumers, the American growers of hogs and wheat were protected by Hoover's administration against disaster. And a visit to the corner grocery to-day carries by contrast the recollection of the sugar supply and price conditions ruling before the Food Administrator's commercial operations in sugar terminated last fall. There is an interesting story for students as well as for the man on the street in hogs, and wheat, and sugar.

Three years of war in Europe had decimated the dairy herds and the meat supplies of our allies. The human need for fats could be most quickly supplied by the American hog. The soundest stimulation to increased production of hogs was by a price attraction to offset the handicap of labor scarcity and excessive costs. Therefore, in November, 1917, the Food Administrator gave public assurance that, in so far as he could affect the foreign buying of pork products, he would endeavor to secure our producers a price of thirteen dollars in live hogs against each one dollar of corn that is fed to the hogs. Under this stimulus was bred an enormous crop of young hogs to move to market in the fall and winter of 1918. By October following the clear approach of the armistice, freeing the seas from submarine menace, promised to open new avenues of hitherto unused supplies to the Allies, and the hog crop produced in expectation of large foreign needs might be thrown upon the American domestic market. The temporary advantage to the home consumer would have been secured by the utter demoralization of the producing industry. In a few months, with continuous production thus destroyed, scarcity and famine prices would be sure to follow.

With the armistice war contracts all over the world terminated; but not this assurance of Herbert Hoover to the hog producer of America. It was not the Hoover way to plead altered conditions and therefore no obligation.

Almost with the armistice he was *en route* to Europe, determined that America's surplus farm production of all kinds, enlarged to maintain our allies through days of expected war, should be in some manner marketed without American collapse. I have seen him plead, argue, demand, that good faith to our own producers required the continued purchase of America's prepared surplus. War's ending disclosed the food exhaustion of Central Europe. The Allies in the armistice had definitely agreed to provision the submissive enemy, but the Allies were slow to act. Hoover's plea was always that America could not stand idly by, with the stimulated surplus of its farms spoiling in disuse, while thousands of starving people, having laid down their arms, relied vainly on the good faith of the Allies. I have seen him in Paris retiring at night depressed with discouragements, to reappear at breakfast, haggard with sleepless nights, but always with fresh courage and a new resourcefulness. For weeks the monthly export of four hundred million pounds of surplus American fats were with him in the still, small hours and accompanied his every footstep.

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By unfailing courage, industry, and resourcefulness that war assurance of honor to the producer was finally and fully redeemed.

In wheat the two years of Government control showed the same resourceful adaptation of inadequate means. The crop of 1917, insufficient even for our own home needs, was stretched by voluntary sacrifice of our own people to contribute 110,000,000 bushels to our allies. Our allies, fighting with us side by side, sat with us at a common table and paid a common fair price. That fair price was the expression of a special Presidential commission, framed to do justice between producer and consumer. Industrial workers, knowing food prices were fair and contained no element of extortion, devoted themselves to war production with a single-minded energy that measurably shortened the conflict and spared many American homes. To have allowed that 1917 inadequate wheat crop to become the prize of speculation and profiteering might have secured the grower a higher price, but at the risk of the possible collapse of our Allied front and with the certainty of industrial chaos in this country that would have ultimately beaten down the door of every farmhouse.

The Fair Price Commission framed that price to contain an element of price stimulation to the farmer. That this was truly so was shown by the enormous wheat acreage sown in the following crop.

The enlarged 1918 crop developed the problem of making good the National wheat guarantee to our producers. Totally inadequate resources had been supplied by the National Congress which made that price pledge; $150,000,000 was the total appropriation available to care for a crop faced with the competition of overseas countries opened by the armistice. This sum was totally inadequate. Again it was not the Hoover way to throw up his hands nor to rely, possibly vainly, on further legislation. The menace to the wheat grower was real and grave. Concentrated foreign buying, awaiting the pressure of unprotected marketings here, might have secured a price collapse that would have jeopardized the future wheat production of this country. The Food Administration Grain Corporation met the menace of concentrated buying by the ability to await their willingness to pay the fair price promised our farmers. Between those two points it was necessary to buy and carry over five hundred million dollars' worth of food and to borrow in commercial practice $385,000,000. Without public confidence in the business ability and the character of the Food Administrator this protection between the producer and a price collapse could not have been secured.

In three years the Grain Corporation bought in wheat and flour over seven hundred million bushels. The resale of those purchases whenever prices advanced above the guarantee furnished the consumer's protection. And thus by sound commercial practice the grower was protected in his pledged price and the consumer against abuse. One must willfully close his eyes to all economic history to maintain that such enormous purchases at a given point did not indicate the need of the producer for at least temporary protection against collapse. Again, that price collapse would not have reached the consumer in its entirety. Trade facilities between farm raw products and finished foods will insure extraordinary hazards that threaten their very existence by justly demanding larger operating margins. The stability of the wheat policies of this country has narrowed those margins, yet preserved those trade facilities in healthful activity.

The story of giant economic currents made to serve both producer and consumer is told in the simple table of price advances. On January 1, 1920, the price comparison with 1913 was as follows:

Wheat	gained	193	per cent
Flour	"	124	" "
Bread	"	77	" "

The sugar problem was entirely different. The Sugar Equalization Board was formed with a modest capital of five million dollars. This capital was advanced by the President from his emergency fund, no other appropriation being available. The Cuban authorities manifested their confidence in the business judgment and integrity of the Food Administrator by selling this modest organization the entire 1918 crop, a sale of $400,000,000 of value. Part of this purchase was resold to the Allies on the sound policy of a common table and no profits from our war associates. The Board chartered vessels to bring this Cuban sugar to America as fast as it was ready. More important, the distribution was regulated largely by voluntary trade agreements, so that every village in the United States lacked not its fair supply and at its fair price. Through all this process of team-play between Cuban purchase and ultimate consumer there can be fairly estimated a saving to our people of $800,000,000.

In the distribution and price structure of pork and wheat and sugar, as indeed all foods, was shown the trained mind's clarity and resourcefulness. But Hoover's truest success rose from his other quality—that of faith in American men and women. Who but Hoover would have rested the success of his work on the response of fourteen million housewives? Who but Hoover could have realized that they could be taken into partnership; that at three meals a day they could carry undimmed the picture of the battle-lines in France and the suffering civilians behind those trenches, and the part that the American home could play by sacrifice and substitution in keeping Allied courage and endurance intact until our own young men could bring their deciding pressure into play?

World-wide confidence in the ability and integrity of Herbert Hoover was no sudden impulse, but the culmination of years of character and reputation building in which he wrote, throughout all corners of the world, a new trust in the title "American." During the war millions placed in his hands by private charity and national treasuries for the provisioning of Belgium had been handled under the very eye of the hostile German Government.

After our own entrance, no single mind equally with Hoover's had made the German blockade finally an instrument of Germany's demoralization. The Allied blockade had been an inconvenience, and little more, until the clear analysis of Herbert Hoover had suggested such limitations to the overseas imports of Germany's adjoining neutrals as would supply the actual requirements of those neutrals and yet leave no surplus, either direct or by substitution of other foods, to pass the German blockade. Pressing the fighting at every point, he made of food and economic control an influence for war prosecution such as the world had never before seen. In the outcome this proved one of the decisive factors in Germany's defeat, yet these Germans so recognized his integrity and ability that when the Allies permitted the provisioning of Germany under the armistice, that Government did not hesitate to place $220,000,000 of German gold unreservedly in his single hand, enemy though he was.

Mr. Hoover showed most strongly his distinctive qualities in the difficult period since the armistice. Europe, disorganized and war-worn, sank into lassitude and reaction. Only a strong will and great force of character could work in its atmosphere. Yet in a few weeks there had been set up a network of telegraph and telephone wires, a measurable reconstruction of damaged railways and waterways, and the distribution of American food by Americans had reached to the very borders of Russia itself. But for American foresight and energy famine would have been to-day a word with new and enlarged horror of meaning.

Volunteers from Army and Navy and civil life flocked to his standard, as in the old Crusades. Why not? Adventure still called as clearly in the saving of lives as in their destruction. Food ships sailing the mine-infested Baltic before the ice had released Finland's harbors. Food barges steaming the Elbe bound for Prague and Vienna while Spartacides still rioted in Hamburg within gunshot of the discharging American ships. Food trains for Warsaw crossing the German corridor from Dantsic with businesslike Yanks in khaki riding in pygmy cars. American seed corn through the Dardanelles, and seven days from Black Sea port to sprouting Rumanian fields. Food for Armenia, the wailing-post of the world. Relieving Bulgarian famine with food advanced on Bulgarian gold deposited on an American warship, that the Bulgars might try to sell their exports for cash and preserve their national treasury. And when months had proved their inability, one day lines of Army trucks traversing Broadway and

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Wall Street to the Sub-Treasury while stevedores, guarded by Marines, delivered to the melting-pot the coins collected from the East of the "Arabian Nights." The signature of Herbert Hoover passing with security his volunteers into remote places holding scant respect as yet for the passports of newly established nations.

The commanding ability demonstrated in food management forced its recognition in coal and cotton and railways and finance, until the Supreme Economic Council made Herbert Hoover for months practically the Economic Director of Central Europe.

For months past, and for months to come, until the new harvest yields its relief, several million children scattered from the Baltic to the Black Sea have been and will be the recipients of their daily meal secured by the genius and work of Herbert Hoover and keeping alive the faith of new peoples in the right impulse of America.

It was a typical Hoover plan to establish the American relief warehouses in the centers of Europe and to sell in the National banks of America food drafts which can be sent to the countries of Europe and presented for payment in flour, beans, bacon, and cans of milk. Pathetic and despairing appeals come to this country by thousands weekly, appealing to relatives and friends and even strangers here to send food in the sure form of these food orders. Money itself is useless because food is difficult to buy, and outside of these American Relief warehouses food is rationed and controlled by the Government. Shipping such food in quantity for economy in transportation cost, establishing warehouses at strategic points, and securing the consent of governments to exempt such foods from rationing and to facilitate its distribution. was mere clarity of thought and resourcefulness of action. But the confidence in the response of American humanity which sent forward large stocks of such foods before the drafts were offered to our people was inspired in Mr. Hoover by a sturdy faith in his fellow-men. To-day those food drafts, bought in America mostly in amounts of ten dollars each, are selling to the extent of fifty thousand dollars daily. The Easter press rang with the pathetic thanks of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria.

And so in America and abroad, Hoover typifies American qualities that command attention. With quick human sympathy that hotly resents injustice and wrong anywhere, yet with the cool, analytical ability to plan successful large-scale remedies for this injustice, Herbert Hoover stands high in the esteem of America, and justly so.

THE PATH TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE

"Put yourself in the other fellow's place and follow the Golden Rule," says George F. Johnson

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

PROFESSOR AT HAMILTON COLLEGE, MEMBER OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

THE world did not pay much attention to a man named George F. Johnson, of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Corporation, near Binghamton, New York, until the world got into all manner of social and industrial trouble after the great war. But now the intelligent leaders of business enterprise, even from lands across the sea, are making a beaten path to Johnson's door. The reason is that Johnson is one man who has made some progress toward solving the problems of industrial peace, which lie at the basis of intelligent, contented, and law-abiding citizenship.

A recent journey with a legislative committee of which I am chairman brought me near this greatest shoe industry in the world. Thirteen thousand employees find profitable employment, and with their dependents make a city of constantly growing problems and proportions. I took the opportunity to go with a mutual friend in the early morning to talk for an hour with Johnson himself. We met him coming out of his home, and he climbed into the auto with us and said: "Let's go over to the tannery and find a quiet place and sit down together." The "tannery office" is as simply furnished and democratic an environment as ever served as brain center for a great enterprise. I remarked upon that fact, and Johnson said: "Well, we do thirty millions of tannery business a year in this little office, just the same." The man and the office were as plain as if they did thirty thousanda year instead of thirty millions.

He introduced his son, George W., and seemed glad to have him take part in the conversation, as if he were getting the boy ready for every phase in the remote future of the industry.

I told him why I had come to see him. No longer was it possible to blink the fact that the industrial problem is the core of human progress. If we settle that peacefully and justly, politics and government in the world will take care of themselves. If we do not, no sort of orderly government can long maintain itself. It is a problem in human economics, and Johnson has helped to solve it for his own community beyond all peradventure.

"Well," said he, "it is a matter of the heart as much as it is of the head. Sometimes I go to New York and those fellows down there say to me: 'Johnson, for God's sake, tell us how you do it!' and I say: 'It wouldn't do you any good to have me tell you how to do it. You won't do it unless you have it in your heart to do it; and if you have, you will easily find the way. It is as simple as the Golden Rule. It is putting yourself in the worker's place and doing by him as you would have him do by you.'

"Greed is the whole trouble," said Johnson, "and selfishness. And you get it on both sides. We are not doing here yet anything like what we ought to be doing for our workers, and they are not yet living up to their side of the Golden Rule. I often say to our workers that they have not yet come anywhere near to using their reserve force for our profit or theirs, and I know we have not yet done what we hope to do.

"Why, only night before last," said this industrial father of his people, "one of our family with his wife and two little babies was burned to death in an unsafe apartment of a 'rent profiteer' in Binghamton. We feel guilty. We are building houses now as fast as we can that are comfortable and convenient and safe, and selling them or renting them at the lowest possible price. But we did not see it in time. We did not see that we had no right to build all these plants until we could build safe and comfortable homes for the workers. We were so eager to make profits in a complete plant that we forgot about the homes. But we are trying to make up for it now.

"There is a good deal of talk about the machinery of industrial democracy, and that is all right," said Johnson. "But it is the spirit that counts. It is the human factor that makes the machinery worth while. We have a rule here that any worker or any group of workers with a grievance may come at any time of the day directly to me. They know that they can see me at any time, even in a directors' meeting. We attend to the most important matters first. We keep up the human touch. It is tiring and we frequently go home weary, but it is the only way. We have found that one of the greatest sources of unrest among the workers is the thoughtless arrogance of foremen and superintendents, who may think they are 'putting on the screws' for the benefit of the business, but who lose the sense of proportion and fairness. There has to be a court of appeal."

Not from Johnson, but from another source, I heard of an incident associated with one of these appeals from a single department in the matter of wages. The group gathered together and Johnson listened to their side of the story. Then he said: "I think you are right. The wages should be higher. You name the figure." And the group began at once to confer on the figure. The inevitable happened, and one of them, more greedy than

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the rest, began to insist on a certain rate that was too high. And they turned on him at once—"No! that is not fair!"—and they insisted on a just rate. George F. thanked them, and it was all over.

One day a worker came with a grievance concerning a loss which he had suffered for which the company was in no way responsible. But, inasmuch as the man thought differently, Johnson offered to make good the loss. But the workman got under the influence of a bad legal counselor, who assured him that he could get more through the courts. The case was taken to the courts, and the worker found that he had no standing there at all. Everybody said, "Now George F. will get rid of him." But George F. did not do that at all. He sent for the man and said to him: "We are sorry you went to the expense of fighting that matter in the courts. We were sure you would lose, but we want to renew the offer we made to you of a reasonable settlement for the loss you have suffered."

Here is an industrial leader who, having come up from the ranks, having himself worked at the bench, has never forgotten the frailties or the prejudices or the virtues of the other man; has never lost the power to "put himself in the other man's place."

My friend who went with me to see Johnson and who is also Johnson's personal friend told me of an incident which occurred only a little while before we were there. One day Johnson was walking through one of the factories and he came upon a man at whose side he used to work at the bench many years before. Johnson went up to him and said: "Bill, you are getting too old to work hard here every day at this job. It's about time you stopped working." And Bill said: "George, I'd like to do that, but I can't yet. My younger children are still in school, and I want to give them a good education and get them started, and I'll have to stay by a while yet." Nothing more was said, but two or three days after Johnson passed that way again. He went up to Bill. "Bill," he said, "I want you to put on your hat and coat and get out of this plant, and I never want to see you at work again as long as you live; but come around each 'pay day.'"

To get back to the little tannery office and the personal talk with this human spirit who believes in nothing else so much as the Golden Rule, whether as a manual of life or a manual of profit. "The human side of this business," said Mr. Johnson, "is the big side. Perhaps Mike Murphy drops dead here in the works. It is a big blow to his wife and the family, and we have got to see how things are in the home. We go over to Mike's house and let Mrs. Murphy know in the midst of her trouble that we are here to 'stand by.' Perhaps there is life insurance. Perhaps there is nothing at all. We do what needs to be done, whatever it is, not mechanically, but in accordance with the need. We give Mrs. Murphy full chance to turn around with her family and get started on her own initiative again, and we 'stand by.' We say to the widow that she can 'come around on pay day' just as Mike used to and get his wages until the first of the year, and we mean by that until everything is going independently again. And we watch out and see that things get going independently as soon as is naturally and humanly possible."

How far Johnson goes in a matter of this kind my friend and his friend also revealed to me. One day the wife of one of the workers was left with a whole brood of little children. Without Johnson's knowing about it the mother had seen one of the foremen and got work in the factory, leaving the little children at home imperfectly cared for. Johnson heard of it. He sent for the woman. He said to her: "The best work you can do for this corporation and for this country is to be a good mother in the home with those children until they are older and better able to take care of themselves. You come around every pay day and get your wages and understand that you are working for our advantage in your own home with the children in the very best way possible."

I found the whole community seemingly saturated with incidents of this kind. It was the oil of the human spirit which reduces to its lowest terms the friction of industry.

I found that though Johnson laid little emphasis upon machinery and much upon the natural flow of the human spirit, yet he is also developing machinery of good will. I have spoken of the manner in which he is hurrying good housing for his workers, in order to catch up with the growth of the plant. He has estabtablished also legal aid machinery. He has found that one of the sources of unrest in a vast community of workers which paralyzes initiative and creates discontent and contributes to inefficiency is a rankling sense of injustice, a feeling that it is impossible to "get their rights" even in a small matter. The court costs, the lawyer's fees, the delays, the exasperations, seem too great a handicap in America for the plain man in quest of what he regards as "his legal rights." Johnson pays a group of lawyers of capacity to be in their offices in the evening, when the workers can conveniently see them, to make out legal papers, to adjust difficulties between man and man or between men and institutions, to allay human friction on the legal side.

I was struck with the efforts of Johnson to prevent illness in the great industrial community, to care for it when it could not be prevented, to provide against the burden of illness falling heavily and unequally upon workers and their families. On the side of prevention the efficiency of the corporation is brought into play. The doctors of the community are for the most part on the pay-roll of the industry, and the rule is that when sickness attacks the worker or any member of his family the doctor whom the family prefers is at once called, to meet the attack of illness and prevent its spread in the family or in the community. The corporation not only recognizes its responsibility to the community, but to itself. It knows what loss in labor turnover illness occasions, and it knows that the meeting of illness head on, without waiting for it to get its grip on the community, pays for itself inside the industry over and over again in lessened labor turnover as well as in good will. To supplement this care for those who cannot escape illness an insurance fund is provided, contributed to in the proportion of two parts by the corporation and one part by the workers, in order that the sick benefits may protect the family during the period of disability.

Thus are the effects of too heavy burdens falling unequally with crushing weight prevented from paralyzing the initiative of the worker. This is an industrial community in which fear of injustice, of want, of illness, of death—so far as the result to the family is concerned—is largely taken away. And initiative is set free. The spontaneous energy of the community flows naturally into the channels of happiness, welfare, efficiency. Johnson is laying the economic foundation in the best way possible, upon which great communities of eager, self-governing, prosperous freemen may build a structure of a highly social citizenship. The doubters cavil at Johnson's "paternalism," but his "paternalism" extends only to the point of setting the whole initiative of the man or the woman free for economic and social responsibility and duty. Better homes, better health, better mental development, more even-handed justice—in great areas in America these can best be worked out under the skilled and efficient guidance of the leaders of industry; these modern methods of social advance may be administered most economically and effectively through industry, and they pay for themselves over and over again in the good will within the industry.

The son, George W., remarked as he pointed to the playgrounds, the swimming pools, the athletic fields: "The coming generation around here will be marvelous from a physical point of view. It is right that they should have these opportunities."

"It is being human and following the Golden Rule," says George F. And this great industrial manager who has himself risen from the ranks, and all of whose lieutenants in the factories have been promoted from the ranks, is a very human specimen. He is a great baseball fan, and the holiday afternoon is rare that does not find him with the crowd on the bleachers. Johnson City used to have a professional team, but that is no more. Instead there are numbers of amateur teams which compete with each other during the season. Last fall, when the season was over, Johnson took the two teams at the top of the list, with the extra members of the two squads, twenty-eight in all, to see the World Series in the Middle West at his expense. When the list of those who were to go was shown to him, he said, "Have you got the ground keepers on the list? No? Well, put them

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on, too." Very human is Johnson, and that is the source of his power. A year ago there was a great Labor Day parade in the near-by city of Binghamton. It was a parade of organized labor, but, although labor in the shoe factories of Johnson City and Endicott is not organized, thousands of these workers marched in the procession, with George F. Johnson at the head.

He has done the things that trade unions were created to do. He is no foe of union labor. He knows that unions arose out of a great need to combat the autocratic arrogance of employers. In fact, the experience of Johnson leads to the belief that it is autocracy in industry which has created unionism. Under the human democracy of Johnson's method the free initiative and spontaneous energy of the exceptional worker is aroused and drafted into the democratic system and given a share in the control, a share in the initiative of the business. Under industrial autocracy, where personal initiative is suppressed, it is squeezed out into the leadership of unions and into the development of external fighting friction.

There are union men in Johnson's factories, but there is no growth towards unionism. Rather away from it. The leaders of organized labor see the point themselves. They have looked the ground over again and again. But they have nothing better to offer than the workers possess already. I have read what seems to me to be a remarkable letter, written by Johnson to the general organizer of the United Leather Workers' International Union, soon after the organizer had visited the Johnson factories near Binghamton. It ran as follows:

> We have tried to do as much as the men could in reason ask for even though they had a union organized to enforce their demands. We want to do all we can to improve our working conditions—which means increasing wages and in every way improving all conditions affecting employees. I think our wages are better than union men draw elsewhere, and we have been able through a good organization to help the living costs in many ways. You made a wise decision when you decided (as I understand you did) that you could not do us very much good by remaining here and trying to organize the tanneries; that you felt that you had places to work where you could do some good and that was the place for you to work. Now, this has been exactly my attitude toward union labor for the last twenty years. Believing that unions have a big place in the industrial life of the people—acknowledging the obligation of the working people, organized and unorganized, to unions which have done so much to improve wages and conditions—I still feel that there are local conditions very favorable to our industry as a whole, and which would not be benefited by any attempt to unionize the plants.
>
> I would like to have you, at your convenience, reply to this letter, frankly giving me your impressions with respect to the situation and the needs of labor in this locality as you found it upon your brief visit here.

You may call that letter astute or strategic if you will, but it is the most intelligent and human kind of strategy. It is far more wholesome than the exercise of cold capitalistic or managerial intellect in the ways of greed or cunning, as has happened often in the past. It breathes the spirit of good will. It is the truth. They are both advancing towards the same goal. If all employers worked as Johnson works, there would be no need for trade-unionism, and its vast and growing energy would be felt in more direct channels of industry and citizenship.

As a means of checking radicalism nothing can surpass this method. Even the Socialist party withers away in the warmth of it. It is not necessary to deport extremists in Johnson City. Not long ago I heard of a soap-box orator of the extremist class who in the cool of the evening was haranguing at a street corner a crowd of the Endicott-Johnson workers. He had just launched forth into nasty innuendoes about the Johnson spirit and the Johnson methods, when somebody called his attention to the fact that Johnson himself was standing quietly in the midst of the men, listening with the rest. Such a roar went up at the expense of the discomfited orator that it was not necessary to deport him. He slunk away of his own accord into the night.

The Binghamton area used to be a low-wage area, but it is so no longer. The policy of the Endicott-Johnson Company is to increase wages as rapidly as the conditions will warrant. And it is well known that after the fixed charges and the dividend on the preferred stock are taken care of, the profits are divided equally between labor and capital, no worker being preferred in his share over another worker. Everybody in the factories, I am informed, gets two weeks' vacation with full pay, and the same principle holds for legal holidays. And this in spite of the fact that a large part of the labor is of the piece-work sort.

By superior organization of medical, legal, housing, and pleasure activities Johnson has likewise, as I have before described, cut down materially the living costs for the workers. Later in the day, after the conversation with the leader of this enterprise in the tannery office, I went with the legislative committee and a group of friends for lunch at one of the great Johnson cafeterias provided for the workers. We got into line with the rest, and on my tray, I remember, were two slices of bread and butter, plenty of roast pork, mashed potatoes, gravy, two side-dishes of corn and tomatoes, and a superb piece of rhubarb pie, served in cleanly and appetizing fashion for the startling price of fifteen cents. As we ate I saw worker after worker leaving the restaurant with an armful of loaves of bread, which, I was told, he had purchased for his family at six cents a loaf.

Last year out of twenty-five hundred children in the schools examined by the medical corps only eight were found suffering from malnutrition. There is no underfeeding in Johnson City. "They shall hunger no more."

Last Christmas Day the great majority of the community sat down together to a dinner of thanksgiving and gratitude for the efficiency and good will and blessings which had favored employers and workers during the whole year. The corporation was the host.

For thirty-six years no strike has darkened the industry and no serious trouble. "If there should be," says Johnson, "and I had done my best to settle it by doing everything possible, and if we could not settle it, I would say to the workers: 'All right. I have done the best I can. Now you run the business and see if you can do any better.'" There is not much danger of labor's attempting arrogantly to "run the business" in Johnson's generation, is there? Nor in any other in which prevail the Johnson common sense and the Johnson human spirit.

There is a comment which occurs to me on this whole great matter which does not seem to be reckoned of foremost importance at all by the man who is the center of this great human enterprise. Just now throughout the United States, and throughout the world for that matter, the peril of decreased productivity and of much industrial ill will depresses many thoughtful minds. But no such fears arise from the great industrial community in Endicott and Johnson City. These great human plans of social betterment, aimed primarily to make the world a better place to live in for many thousands of people, seem to carry far more than their own cost, not only in terms of good will but in terms of earnest and intelligent production. *The great Endicott-Johnson Shoe family of thirteen thousand souls is producing one pair more of shoes per man per day than at the high point of production during the recent war.*

Having put their hands to the plow, these great human leaders of their kind do not propose to turn back. Almost the last thing Johnson said to me as I left him was this: "As a settled and definite policy, the company proposes to increase and improve all service of every kind which is now offered for the free use of the workers. The recreative, athletic, and entertainment programmes have proved highly successful and will be rapidly increased. All relief of every kind will be rapidly enlarged and increased. Every service offered the help has proved to be highly successful and will be continued and improved upon; we seek a better way at all times, and a way in which better service may be offered. We have in contemplation and expect to build the coming year two large club-houses for every kind of entertainment and athletics. These club-houses will be built one in each town, Johnson City and Endicott. They will be very large, easily seating three thousand people in the main hall. These are intended for every kind of public entertainment where a large amount of room is needed to accommodate large numbers of people. The estimated cost of these buildings is $200,000 each. They are intended

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"GENUINE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP" IN THE MAKING—TAPPING MAPLE TREES NEAR ST. JOHNSBURY

After the trees are tapped in the manner shown above, which is done in the spring as soon as the sap begins to flow freely, the sap is carried by a "pipe line" to a tank in the sugar-house near by, where it is boiled down into the syrup that will next winter make our buckwheat cakes so appetizing, or made into the sugar that at its best is an unsurpassed confection with a flavor all its own

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(C) Keystone View Co.

A RENT STRIKE IN NEW YORK CITY

The unprecedented increase in rents, forced by profiteering landlords particularly in the poorer districts of New York City, has resulted in several State laws for regulating rents. The tenants' protests resulted in many scenes similar to the one illustrated on the left. Tenants tried to awaken sympathy and bring landlords to terms by this form of "strike"

(C) Underwood & Underwood

THE EFFECT OF A TORNADO IN A CHICAGO SUBURB

The appalling effects wrought by the recent tornadoes are vividly shown in the accompanying view. In the foreground are seen the former occupants of the house — or should we say the occupants of the former house?—their search having, it is said, just resulted in the finding of the family Bible

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Central News Photo Service

GERMAN REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS IN THE STREETS OF BERLIN

The attempts of the reactionaries, under the leadership of von Kapp, to seize the German Government were short-lived and doomed to failure. The picture shows the momentary success of the revolutionaries

International

A ROMANTIC SURVIVAL OF THE TIMES OF THE PERUVIAN INCAS

The scene pictured is on the Island of the Sun, in Lake Titicaca, Peru, in front of an ancient royal palace. Descendants of the Peruvians conquered by Pizarro are shown engaged in a characteristic festival. The lake, which is the highest navigable body of water in the world, is seen in the background

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to still further improve and advance community activities."

As I was going out of the door of this man's office I told him of the attempt of some of us in the Legislature of the State of New York last winter to urge upon the industry of the State the spirit and some of the methods which he had so successfully put into operation in his own factories, and of the great opposition which had been at once shown. "Well," he said, "it takes courage to get these things started. It took all the courage we had. We met with much hostility for a while, until we showed results. But no matter," he added; "there is one sound, splendid maxim for us all—'Be not weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.'"

This was no cant, but the conclusion of a simple man of the heart who has made for a generation one of the greatest human and economic successes in the history of American industry.

OLD JOHN

BY JEAN CARTER COCHRAN

THE manse stood on a hillside whose summit the white church crowned. Noted preachers have spoken from its pulpit, men whose names were well known throughout the land. Others have written of them with eloquence; they have no need of praise of mine. Instead I would pay my tribute to humble John, the minister's man of all work. I do this the more readily because of late it has become the fashion to regard all servants as grasping and unreasonable, whereas I have almost invariably found them faithful and loyal.

Perched as it was near the crest of a hill, our village was celebrated for the purity of its air, so that during the sultry days of July and August city visitors sought refuge among us. There were always a handful of business men and their families, a society leader, a few "flappers," numberless nurses with their young charges, and "the General." "The General" usually appeared when the daisies whitened our meadows. He was our most distinguished visitor, for village children read with awe his name in the school histories—it was not every village that could boast a real live hero! I can see him now as he stalked along our street, some four feet in advance of his wife. His every look betrayed why the rebels had retreated when they saw him coming.

Once a day all these strangers within our gates would trail up the maple-shaded path to admire the view from the hilltop; the view was worth admiring, but it was a matter of conjecture whether it was a love of nature that caused them to make this pilgrimage or because it was the only diversion that our quiet village afforded. Their way lay beside the manse garden, and every passer paused in his ascent to take a whiff of the roses—it was often more than a whiff—that climbed temptingly near the fence. They admired the roses, but cast only a contemptuous glance at the bent figure of a man working in one corner—a partner in the "glory of the garden."

It must be confessed that old John's corduroy trousers covered with good honest soil, cardigan jacket, red bandanna handkerchief, old clay pipe, and unkempt whiskers were not the livery of gentility, but the badge of the humble laborer. John was an eclectic where work was concerned; he milked the cow, harnessed the horse, plowed the field, mowed the lawn, gathered the fruit, turned the ice-cream freezer, and did everything else that was asked of him, doing all indifferently well, his only real gift being in the care of the garden. He had received his training in the market gardens of London, where he had been apprenticed in his youth. To see him set out young plants was a revelation, his coarse fingers handling the delicate roots as gently as a woman would give a caress, his light touch betraying the other nature that lay dormant under the rough exterior, for—

> "There's not a pair of legs so thin, there's not a head so thick,
> There's not a hand so weak and white, nor yet a heart so sick,
> But it can find some needful job that's crying to be done—
> For the Glory of the Garden glorifieth every one."

Outside observers who were not gifted with a keen perception of the laws of cause and effect were amazed at John's power of sleep. He would doze sweetly while he turned the ice-cream freezer, and more audibly when, in his Sunday clothes, he drove us to the railway station, some seven miles distant, being the butt the while of many of our childish jokes.

"Look at John," we would nudge each other and say.

"'Bless the boy, he's asleep again!'" another would quote with a giggle, and proceed to enliven the drive by tickling the back of John's neck with a straw.

The sight of John dozing away on the front of the farm wagon was such a familiar one that at length no one commented on it, although first and last he caused much joy to our village wits.

John's appetite, too, was amazing; to see him sit with a plate of potatoes heaped high in front of him and watch them disappear into his capacious mouth, helped thither by his knife, was a sight that I remember with astonishment.

Made cowards by our conscience, we had a very wholesome dread of John, and if when we were teasing him he turned and pretended to give chase we fled in terror, not knowing that in his innermost heart John had a very soft spot for the minister's children. John himself had his own aversions, for he could never be brought to view with tranquillity snakes and toads; they were unknown in his Emerald Isle, and when he chanced upon a snake wending its tortuous way to the ice-house his terror was pathetic. A manifestation of the devil, he considered it, putting it behind him as fast as his bowed legs could carry him.

John had few diversions. He could neither read nor write; he was as ignorant as any emigrant who has sought our shores; the daily paper was as Greek to him. He was a kind father and a devout son of the Roman Catholic Church, but otherwise his life was pitiful in the narrowness of its outlook. Faber might almost have been speaking of him when he wrote:

> "What does God get from him?
> His mind is very dim,
> Too weak to love and too obtuse to fear.
> Is there glory in his strife?
> Is there meaning in his life?
> Can God hold such a thing-like person dear?"

John, however, was kept from being absolutely commonplace by his affection for his master. In his eyes, "the minister" could do no wrong. His word was as the laws of the Medes and Persians, that could not be altered. John was not alone in his devotion, for our entire village was one in the love that they gave their parson, since there was scarcely a home in it where he had not been with words of comfort and of cheer. Early in the morning and in the blackest midnight, in winter blizzard and summer heat, the minister's horse might have been found toiling down the country roads, and, no matter at what hour of the night the minister returned, John would be standing, lantern in hand, waiting at the gate to meet him.

Year in and year out master and man faithfully performed their services, until at length, worn out by the hardness of the life, the minister's health broke down and he was ordered West for a long rest.

Great was the consternation throughout our village. Men and women vied with one another to see who could best prove their affection. Only John's love was mute; his was not the variety that is ever eloquent. He could show it only by an even greater attention to his master's every wish.

The last good-by said, the last duty done, John returned home, but his life had broken loose from its moorings. He would not take any permanent work, for he lived in the hope of his master's return, so instead he worked out by the day. Our village critics who had carped at John's slowness, wondering how the

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minister stood his pottering ways, had now a chance to learn his real worth, and their scorn was turned to praise. Two years passed in this manner, and all the time John lived on his hopes; but, alas! when the minister returned, it was only to be laid at rest among the hills near the people he had so greatly loved. John would never again wait at the gate for his master.

The evening the sad news came John and his wife were having their evening prayers together, and the wife began to pray that God would give rest to the minister's soul.

"What do you mean," John's angry voice sounded, "by praying for the minister's soul? Don't you know that he's safe in heaven?"

After this sad time John seemed to lose his old vigor; his hope removed, his strength declined, and he pined for the days that were gone—the more perhaps that his sorrow was inarticulate. Another twelve months passed and March heralded her coming by her famous blizzard; in the midst of the storm word was received from the city that the minister's fair-haired daughter, the village darling, had fallen a victim to diphtheria. The snow lay deep among the hills, it was bitter cold, and the wind howled mournfully; the ground was frozen many feet deep, and volunteers were called for to dig the little grave. In addition to his general feebleness, old John was suffering from a severe cold, and his wife did her best to persuade him not to go; but it was the call of love and duty. He felt that his master had need of him; nothing could hold him back. It was John's last day's work, for pneumonia set in and he put up a losing battle; it seemed as if he knew that his master needed him no longer.

"Look at this, and think that Jesus died on the cross for you," said John's son, holding a crucifix before his dying eyes.

"Jesus, Jesus," whispered the old man as he closed his eyes forever. In this manner passed old John, the man of all work, the minister's faithful friend, whose greatest talent lay in doing as he was told.

"Thus did he live his life,
A kind of passive strife,
Upon the God within, his soul relying;
Men left him all alone,
Because he was unknown,
But he heard the angels sing when he was dying.

God judges by a light
Which baffles mortal sight,
And the useless-seeming man the crown has won;
In his vast world above,
A world of broader love,
God has some grand employment for his son."

COMMUNITY CIVICS

A PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL COURSE IN CITIZENSHIP

WHY AND HOW THE PUBLIC MANAGES SCHOOLS

BY WILLIAM McANDREW

OF THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS, NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS

IN TWO PARTS—I

INTRODUCTION

School is the scholar's business. There has been too general an assumption that it is only the teacher's. The modern business man has wider vision than to be content with handling the old goods and keeping the old books. There has been too much of the idea that the pupil is to go to school to have passed out to him, over the counter, daily portions of a commodity which when all delivered is "An Education," to be worn for distinction, like a fur coat or a diamond pin. The writer of the following chapters has worked out Superintendent Tildsley's text: "There must be a conscious and constant purpose of forming the habit of mind and the intelligence neeessary for active American citizenship." This the school superintendents of America, awakened by the disclosures of the war, declare the schools have treated too much as incidental. The way to get a man's support of the Red Cross is not to chat with him chiefly about literature and general science. Mr. McAndrew proposes that the school boys and girls shall realize distinctly what "the American idea" is, and how the originators of it designed it should be kept alive from generation to generation. He gives a series of direct, personal lessons, requiring the participants of the public's gift of education to think of their obligations and to propose definite means of living up to them, beginning now, not deferring it to after-school days.

The supporters of our best Americanism are largely products of our public schools. So are our parlor Bolshevists and our civic drones whose education functions in no attention to their community duties. The way to cultivate public spirit is to cultivate it. The agency, ready and organized, by which the coming Americans can be trained is the public schools. These lessons point the direction which public school training should take.

FRANK A. REXFORD.

Schools Should Train to Think

THE subject of citizenship could be presented in a statement or narrative. That is the traditional way of teaching. It is the easiest way to cover a subject. Everywhere forward-looking men are protesting against instructing high school students in this way.

As a widely known editor of a New York newspaper observes: "The world has been propagandized by centuries of rule to accustom itself to take conclusions from sovereigns and statesmen and parliaments and to think itself aloof and irresponsible regarding decisions on the large questions of life. School children have been too commonly given their opinions ready-made. The world doesn't do enough of its own thinking. The grave errors made by America would be impossible if every individual was trained to reach conclusions by using his own mind. If men and women are to become the sort of citizens a democracy needs, they must be taught to take no political assertion on credit or by authority. They must have the habit of going back of every general statement they see in print or hear from a platform. We want thinkers, not echoes. Public opinion should be your opinion and mine, not that of the man who speaks the loudest or writes with the greatest force."

Before the Days of Democracy

Were there educational systems before American schools were established? What was their purpose?

Franklin as early as 1749, advocating provision for the education of the youth of Pennsylvania, declared: "Almost all governments have made it a principal object of their attention to establish and to endow with proper revenues such seminaries of learning as might supply the succeeding age with men qualified to serve the public."

Notice the idea of the improvement of society in Franklin's argument. Kings, princes, noblemen, rich merchants

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founded schools and colleges long ago. Their purpose had in it a service to mankind. Rich Athenians gave groves, lecture halls, and endowments to teachers so as to benefit large numbers of men.

But the prevailing idea behind schooling paid for by kings or rich men had been that those educated to serve the world would come from the higher classes. How did the Americans of 1776 feel about that? Our Nation was based upon an appreciation of common men. Rome had applied the word republic to herself when a small oligarchy of high-born citizens had held in subjection the millions of common people in Italy, Spain, Africa, Asia Minor, and other parts of the world. Greece had called herself a democracy when a little band of citizens had subsisted upon the industry of a numerous body of slaves.

From these two nations came an idea of education for the leisure, for the ornament, and for the distinction of the nobility, who did no work with their hands, who were supported by estates well manned by servants. These nations established the meaning of "liberal" education—that is, education based on the liberal arts, free from such slavish ideas as working for a living.

The Greeks had no democracy in the American sense. The Romans had no republic as we have. They accepted the distinction between upper and lower class as a matter of course. Citizenship and education were for the fortunate few. In what other nations was that the case? No nation up to the time of the formation of the United States took legal steps to promote equality of all men in governing themselves. The beginnings of schools are rooted so deeply in the tradition of an accepted division of mankind into high born and low born that one must review the purposes of the founders of the American Republic to arrive at the true American idea of education.

What Is the American Idea?

What were the fundamental principles of the United States as enumerated in the two basic documents of the Nation, the Declaration and the Constitution? Each announces general purposes first, and then proceeds to form provisions for carrying them out.

What did the framers of these writs do with the old tradition of birth difference? How did they consider the political rights of every man as he entered the world? What sort of men signed the Declaration? Who selected them for this purpose? On what basis were they selected? Is it likely that they subscribed hastily, without thought, to an absurd proposition regarding the rights of one man as compared with another? Did the sober afterthought of later Americans reject what the Declaration enumerated as the first of self-evident truths? What eminent Americans can be named who rejected it? What did Lincoln say about it in his most famous address? What conclusion as to the rejection or retention of this belief can be drawn from the fact that the Declaration has for so many years been required as a study in all the public schools? What act in accordance with this doctrine did Lincoln perform? What extension of this doctrine is especially interesting to the girls?

Equality, fraternity, brotherhood, exclusion of no one from public benefits on account of his race or his birth, rejection of titles of nobility, avoidance of distinctions tending to put one man above another, are essentials, are they not, of the American Idea? One can think about academic degrees, exclusive clubs and fraternities in schools, societies, prizes, valedictorian and salutatorian rewards, honor rolls, names printed on tablets, subjects pursued for the purpose of putting the student of them into the exclusive ranks of the cultured class, public high schools in some localities maintained so as to serve only a select portion of the youth of the community. These and other features of education, which it had before the American Nation was made, are both condemned and defended by people who talk about schools. They are live questions. They are to be settled by reference to American principles. The founders recognized in the army the distinction between general and private. Is it as desirable to give a scholar the title "Doctor" as to call a military man "Colonel"? How do American appetites for these distinctions compare with the citizen of a monarchy's desire to be called "Lord" Smith or "Sir Henry"? The framers of the Constitution recognized inequality when they excluded from the opportunity of being President every immigrant, everybody under thirty-five, and every man born here who had not lived here fourteen years. With these as precedents, can we defend as not anti-American fraternities, societies, and school clubs which elect their members? In this way one might excuse every blemish that remains upon our generally excellent educational system. He could also show that Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt, and all whom we consider great Americans were wrong. But what's the use? That is the sort of smartness that brings one into contempt, and which we wish to outgrow as soon as we can. The common, every-day, respectable run of mankind takes the large intent of the Declaration signers and of the Constitution makers: namely, to promote brotherliness among citizens.

The Second Essential of the American Idea

What do we consider the next American principle? If we take the principles in the order of naming, the inalienable right to life would be next. Reading of Old World stories teaches how the monarch of unlimited authority assumed the ownership of the lives of each of his subjects. "Off with his head," was warrant enough to put a king's enemy out of the way. The right to life has often been invaded by others than kings. When the greed of profiteers and the poverty and ignorance of parents places undeveloped children in factories and mines, is this true to the American idea? It is the student's duty as an American to learn of the preventive measures advocated by the National Child Labor Committee, and to lend it moral and financial support. Free public schools belong to the American system of social service because their object is the American proposition: to give to the people a comprehensive idea of complete living. Here is a good subject for an original essay: "How the different exercises of the American school contribute to man's realization of his right to life."

The Right of Freedom

Consider the next inalienable right listed in the Declaration.

Liberty is an American watchword. A student can argue himself into as much stupidity about liberty as about equality. He can also use his common sense and knowledge of history and reach a workable idea of liberty. Washington led the fighting for it and had no doubt of its meaning when he said, "Our community must diffuse knowledge so that the people will be able to distinguish betwen oppression and necessary authority, to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness." The Fathers of the Republic proclaimed liberty of speech, liberty of print, freedom from attending a state church, liberty to change the National Government every four years, to change the State governments at more frequent periods. They also forbade the exercise of freedom when clearly offensive to the majority. We know that the founders and the orators, the poets and the song-writers, saw in the American idea of liberty a theme worthy of enthusiasm. So also did they regard union. They linked the two together: liberty and union; now and forever; one and inseparable. The Declaration was the statement of the Nation's *liberty*. The Constitution was ordained "in order to form a more perfect *union*."

How much a school fits us for the use of liberty is a good inquiry for school debating clubs to consider. Are we free to give any answer we choose to a mathematical proposition, or at liberty to use adjectives instead of adverbs if we prefer? Can a pupil come to school unwashed or wear his hat when women are present? Where are our liberties? The teacher seems to have authority to make us attend to one subject when we had sooner turn to another. The General Government can take men who don't want to fight and can push them into a bloody war. Why is this?

The General Welfare

The next essential of the American idea may have something to do with it. The makers of the Nation declared that they were establishing it "to promote the general welfare." What is this idea? When did it begin to appear in the development of the human race? Do other animals have an instinct that leads them to gather in herds or packs? Has this

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instinct any basis in self-protection? Suppose some circumstance in which the advantage of one primitive man is greatly forwarded by being a member of a tribe. Through long periods of tribal union a people grows accustomed to ideas larger than the self-interest which is wholly unrelated to other people. How is it with the personal growth of a human being at the present time? What is the apparent basis of a babe's interest in its mother—selfish or unselfish? When does a child begin to show interest in others? Does this interest seem to be largely selfish or unselfish?

But as a person develops and a race matures we discover the growth of an interest in the welfare of others in which the self-advantage seems to be weaker and weaker. In some epochs there seems to be a nearer approach of the condition when "each is for his neighbor and all are for the state." In some distinguished instances we find a man or woman so advanced in devotion to the interests of others as to give up wealth, comfort, and even life itself to benefit all mankind or a selected portion of them; as, for instance, aid to prisoners, or to the blind, or to lepers, or to the insane, or to newsboys, or to children, or to a regiment, or to an army, or to a nation.

Which kind of devotion, that to one's own interests or that to the interests of others, arouses in the ordinary and healthy human heart the most commendation? Which nation shows the greatest advance in civilization, one composed of people centered on themselves or one in which much team-work for the common good is evident?

As to the men who established our Nation, were they of the self-seeking kind or disposed to devotion for a broader cause? What is the reason for the pupil's opinion? What fact in the life of Washington can he give to support his belief? What was the most striking feature of Nathan Hale's character? What was the impelling motive of General Arnold's most noted act—was it country love or self-love? Which of the two men received the most acclaim from the leaders of that time? What does that show as to the prevailing spirit among those responsible for the principles of the new country? Was the emphasis on "promoting the general welfare" as expressed in the first statement of the Constitution an accidental and secondary idea of the founders, or had they themselves, for the sake of general good, endangered personal interests dear to every man?

Other Stated Purposes of Our Union

The reader has now thought about the American idea as made up of equality, brotherhood, a citizenship entitled to a full life, a new liberty, a co-operative union, a devotion to the general welfare. He recalls, also, that a few more definite aims were written into the Constitution. With which of the aims already considered shall we classify these other purposes? The establishment of justice is one. Do we associate that more readily with equality or with union or with general welfare? There are also "domestic tranquillity" and "common defense" enumerated as purposes for which our Nation was formed. With which of the ideas already considered shall we put each of these last two?

Happiness as an Essential of the American Idea

Lastly, there is another expression that is worth thinking about. The Declaration records the intention of forming a government to secure to its citizens the right to the pursuit of happiness. From the earliest dawn of history we find the happiness of mankind a condition hoped for by thinkers, philosophers, poets, historians, and religious leaders. One might almost say that human history is a record of the struggle of mankind to achieve happiness in spite of the selfishness of conquerors and rulers. The ancient peoples had legends of a golden age, long past, when every one was happy. They had prophets for an age to come when pain and sorrow would be no more. The most quoted of all the Greeks, Aristotle, taught that happiness is necessarily the supreme object of human aspirations and coincident with human duty. The current dictionaries of our own day define it as the result of the free, full, unimpeded use of our powers in unselfish service. All writers distinguish it from pleasure. That is too often selfish. They make happiness synonymous with felicity, blessedness, well-being, welfare. It is the condition of one's mind when he is healthy, well-doing, and successful in worth-while, generous, broad-minded thoughts and acts. One's own happiness, they say, "is not the purpose for which he is placed in this world," but "the happiness of our fellow-man is a legitimate aim and a duty as well." At any rate, it is an aim of our co-operative duty as a Nation, as we know from reading the purposes in the Declaration and from recalling that the Constitution begins with a statement that it is drawn up to secure blessings (happiness) for the Americans then living and for posterity.

We should remember, too, that our earliest Supreme Court justice declared that Americans should become the happiest of all peoples. Jefferson, who is chiefly responsible for the Declaration, with its emphasis upon happiness, devotes himself through a long life of public service to the happiness of the people, and speaks of this purpose in letters, in essays, in speeches, and in messages, in a way that informs us of its importance in his broad mind.

Those who have tried it tell us that reading to find examples of a particular idea is one of the rare enjoyments of educated men. If the pupil wants to experience this delight, he might set for himself a study of the idea of happiness in American politics. He could collect and arrange a bouquet of literary blossoms plucked from the writings and speeches of the finest exponents of American patriotism.

How Did the Creators of the American Idea Expect It to Be Preserved?

When the living men of '76 were converted to the ideals that they agreed upon as the basis of the new country how did they expect to keep these ideals alive when the Revolutionary generations had passed away and their children had taken their places? We can readily imagine what they would propose for this purpose. But we need not rely on conjecture. We can judge from their own words how they expected it to be done.

Here and there in the extensive writings of Benjamin Franklin there occur statements like this: "*Schools* are necessary in order that each succeeding age may be well supplied with men qualified to serve."

Washington frequently wrote and spoke to this effect: "This is the time to plan that every one in the country be *educated*." "Our form of government makes it necessary that all the people be enlightened." "We must train our coming citizen to distinguish liberty from licentiousness."

John Adams insisted that there be schools to train us "in the practice of our moral duties as men and citizens." "A free government requires general *education* for all." "The whole people must be responsible for *educating* the whole people." "In monarchies the common people have been kept in ignorance. Here the people are the government; they must be *trained*."

Thomas Jefferson's works abound in passages like these: "Governments control the actions of people. There is no safety nor happiness to a people unless they themselves constitute the government. To do this they must be intelligent. Democratic government must diffuse *education* to protect itself." "Citizens must be trained to know what is going on in the world and to keep their part of it going on right."

James Madison many times touches on the necessity of "*educating* the rulers, namely, the people themselves." "Ignorance in a republic means a tragedy," he said. "General *education* is indispensable to a free and happy government."

There may be found many similar statements from the works of James Monroe. "It was wise, patriotic, and manly," he said, "to establish a free government; it is equally incumbent on us to attend to *education*—the means of the Government's preservation."

New Yorkers should especially remember the belief of De Witt Clinton, for he conspicuously devoted himself to organizing the means of preserving the American spirit. He repeatedly showed how the political discussions which led to the establishment of the United States owed their origin to the intelligence of men who had been *educated* by study and reflection. "The first duty of a popular

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government," he said, "is *education*. You must have it to protect republican institutions. Common *schools* are necessary to maintain the Nation." "The fundamental error of Europe was to teach only the wealthy and the great. Here we shall have no privileged orders, no distinctions, to interpose barriers between the people, and to create classifications."

From Daniel Webster we hear: "*Education* is for good government. It must be for all. Open the doors of the *schoolhouse* to every child. Let no poor man's offspring be untaught. On the *school* the safety of our free institutions rests."

So on down to Lincoln we find these ideas repeated. He said: "I regard *education* as the most important subject we as a people can be engaged in. To appreciate the value of our free institutions every man must receive at least a moderate education."

President Cleveland pronounces this judgment: "The theory that the government, and not private persons, shall furnish *schools*, is based on the purpose to fit citizens to perform their duties better."

To bring the matter down to our own day, attend to two more extracts.

From Theodore Roosevelt: "Each one of us obtains in his *schooling* something which not he, but the community, has paid for. He must return it to the community in full, in the shape of good citizenship."

From Woodrow Wilson: "The *education* of the people is necessary for the preservation of political freedom. Without it no government of the people can long endure. The people must be *schooled* in the ideas on which the maintenance and success of free institutions depend."

Now we are able by an examination of these extracts to make a generalization. Men founded a government, a new nation, here to secure what particular and declared benefits? How did they propose to keep these benefits from generation to generation? Why were American schools made an agency of all the people organized as government instead of left in charge of religious organizations or in charge of private corporations? And, lastly, what specific output did the men whose opinion we have just read expect the schools to deliver? Was this service of the schools to be incidental to their other work or preponderating?

Do the Schools Illustrate the American Idea as Much as They Should?

Now remember that education was an old institution before the new Republic was born. Before the whole community selected education as a preparation for citizenship in a democracy, what were some of the aims of education? Assertion is often made that the traditional school does not train public-mindedness so much as appetite for personal gain, success, and satisfaction. Mr. Roosevelt said that his school and college failed to impress upon him the fact that he was being educated in institutions supported by other citizens' money who expected that their public service would be equaled by the public service of the students. He said that the prevailing purpose of the students, in so far as they exhibited any purpose, was a selfish one: to get on in the world, to rise, to succeed, to make a name. Others have said that our school studies—arithmetic, literature, physical training, etc.—are directed chiefly toward personal gain or enjoyment or development of self. The New York High School Superintendent, Mr. Tildsley, has remarked: "There has been an assumption that if a boy studied ordinary educational subjects, citizenship would be developed as a by-product; but it isn't."

The American Idea in Supplementary Activities

Many high schools maintain general organizations and special clubs—glee clubs, athletic teams, orchestras, and dramatic societies. Is membership in these capable of developing consideration for others? Are there any schoolboys who are too selfish to make the reasonable sacrifices necessary to pay their regular periodic dues for the support of such societies? Does it not seem as though a glee club, a dramatic club, or an athletic team might be justified as affording exercise in adding to the happiness of a large company of spectators? High school organizations quite generally get as far as that. They awaken an individual to do something for a larger interest than one's own. Critics of high schools urge us to go further than this. They say that we make a great ado about cultivating class spirit and school spirit, but with no definite object except class spirit or school spirit. It evaporates in class yells or school songs or in the wearing of colors or pins. It makes what is sometimes called the "rah-rah boy."

Some would-be philosopher asked Socrates to describe his idea of "the good."

"Good for what?" asked Socrates.

"Oh, I don't mean it that way. I mean the abstract idea of the good."

"I know what is good for a cold," said Socrates, "and good for a sore foot; but if you mean good for nothing in particular, I neither know nor care to know of any such thing."

A school that uses its glee clubs, its orchestra, and other such organizations regularly and often for the actual good of some interest wider than the school; an organization that gives concerts for the benefit of a city hospital, or a flower guild, or a National Child Labor Committee, or any one of the numerous general welfare agencies which are all about us, is training Americans for public welfare, is it not? What public service wider than the advantage to itself has the individual school done? Should the ending of the war be followed by the reduction of great public services rendered by schools until such services reach the low average that we had before the war?

During the war school boys and girls rendered personal service for the general welfare. The majority of thinking citizens now realize that this is the best kind of fitting for citizenship. The old idea of school as a training for life later on is being replaced by the proposal that school should be life itself. We are living now. We are Americans now. You who are in school should not put off American action until after you leave school; but you should form the habit of thinking and acting public-mindedly now, while you are being supported by the public. You should give while you are receiving. Those who conduct your school provide that you shall salute your country's flag, sing patriotic songs, and learn patriotic quotations. This is good. When a schoolboy writes a patriotic oration, he exhorts his hearers to be real patriots. This is good. But if these things end in exhorting others or in mere words, it is lip service. How much is it worth?

When Shall Service Begin?

What practical application can the pupil make of the following declaration by Albert A. Meras, Major in the United States Army?

"There can be no patriotism without real love of country, no love without sacrifice, no sacrifice without service. The average American school boys and girls cannot be inspired by real patriotism unless they perform acts of loyalty to the common welfare in peace as well as in war. The school should expand the opportunities for service. It has hitherto not seriously assumed the duty of preparation for citizenship. Recognition and encouragement need to be provided, not for personal excellence in history, geometry, and composition, but for service."

Let us listen to the exhortation of John Frances, Superintendent of Schools of Columbus, Ohio: "It's up to you, boys and girls, to find some actual service, to-day, that you can be rendering your district, your ward, your city, your State, your country, now. You might earn some money and give some books to the public library. If you can't give money, you can give personal work. You can help some public officer, if it is nothing more than pasting labels on the books in his office. There is always public service to be done. How can you call yourself a citizen if you don't do some?"

There are some high schools which have civic organizations devoted to public service both in the school and beyond it. There is one that aims to train its members in the civic duty of paying taxes cheerfully. Each member pays a definite amount per year which goes into a fund for the repair of damages to the school building—broken windows, marred walls, scratched furniture. The boys' Board of Public Works inspects the building and grounds every Friday and hires the necessary repairs made. It plants and cares for flowers in window-boxes and in the school yard. Whatever balance there is above a designated reserve at the end

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of the year goes to a hospital to buy flowers for the patients.

Another school, desirous of wider service than merely to its own members, has assumed responsibility for helping the Street-Cleaning Department in a selected portion of streets near the school. Every day, weather permitting, the service squad of that day marches through the selected area carrying sticks tipped with sharp spikes. They spear the fruit-skins, paper, etc., and carry the litter in bags to the cans furnished by the city for it.

One New York principal tells his boys: "It is a disgrace for me to let the gifts to the public be all made by the Carnegies, the Rockefellers, and the Pratts. This is also *my* country, and I can give more in proportion to my means than any of those men have given."

Should the Benefits and Duties of Citizenship be Taught?

All of the eminent Americans whose words were quoted in previous paragraphs believed in the necessity of basing citizenship on trained intelligence. Franklin, John Adams, and, in our day, a large number of Americans who have looked carefully at the traditional systems of education, have insisted that arithmetic, geometry, languages, literature, and the other stock subjects of school courses fail to supply the direct teaching of citizenship which is demanded by the fact that the child's education is paid for by the whole community. The New York Superintendent of High Schools, John L. Tildsley, believes that "the high schools have had only a faint vision of their rightful duty in a democratic country. They fail to reach millions of youth; they fail to hold others as long as the course is planned for." "The high school," he says, "ought to have thrown its aims, its methods, and its organization on the scrap pile."

The high school has had a course in citizenship and history, but it has been in the fourth year, to which only a minority of high school students advance. The city has undertaken to give in the first year of its high school course these lessons on one's duty as a citizen. They undertake to make clear what the community does for the boy and girl and what they can and should do for it. Without their attention to these things the taxes paid by all the people for their education fail of their purpose. For, as Superintendent Tildsley says, "Only by well-defined aims and methods, consciously directed to training habits of good citizenship, and to forming the views of good citizenship and to giving knowledge of what good government services are, can large numbers of good citizens be produced."

Should the Pupils be Introduced to Unsettled Questions?

The study of community service is in some degree concerned with things as they are. A large part of school study also has to do with settled facts. The year 1492 and what it means, the functions of plants, the relations of the hypotenuse to the other sides of a triangle, the activities of physics, are truths already discovered and agreed to. But there are a great number of undecided propositions that present themselves to the citizen. Every time he or she goes to the polls it is to be faced by an unsettled question. One cannot, with self-respect, vote one way or the other merely in imitation of some one else. True citizenship requires intelligent knowledge of both sides and a decision in accordance with reason. I ask the student: What practice are you getting in considering unsettled questions? What of the large undecided public problems can you summarize, giving the main arguments in favor of and against a particular settlement? You will vote, probably, not oftener than once a year; but you will be a factor in public opinion all the time.

Old education, backed by the authority of the king or ruling class, would prefer to have the mass of the people do no thinking. There are traces of this forbidding attitude still persistent even in some American schools. But a recent canvass of over four hundred school systems selected from every State in the Union shows that ninety-eight per cent of the superintendents believe that the young students should have regular practice in discussing the unsettled political questions of the day. For this civic purpose some weekly magazine making a specialty of recording public opinion from various view-points is used as a text-book. It becomes the teacher's duty, not to tell the students what they shall think, not to tell the students what he thinks, but to conduct the exercise on the questions about which the real world is concerned and to see that reason, courtesy, common sense, and a deep regard for the public welfare are prominent. You can't deal with unsettled questions without desiring some standard to which to refer them. Most of the public problems now prominent are economic ones. Hence, as Thomas M. Balliet, Dean of New York University, School of Education, indicates, the pupil should be given a course in economics as a necessary preparation for citizenship. But some other pressing questions—hours of labor, housing of the people, the use of liquors, the adulteration of foods, etc.—are referable to standard principles which constitute the science of sociology. Therefore this study, says the Dean, should be a compulsory study for all the high school pupils.

What Changes Should be Made in the School?

Recall how far we have come. We have examined the American idea, the reason the makers of the Nation advocated schools at public expense, the things needful in such schools that they may train citizens. The students might well discuss with one another and with the teacher the reason for such subjects as Latin, trigonometry, algebra, modern languages, music, drawing, shop work, typewriting, sewing, cooking, and biology in schools supported at public expense. Why should the people be taxed to teach typewriting or Latin? If the training of citizens is to have more time and attention in the high schools, if community civics, economics, sociology, a weekly magazine of public opinion, regular exercises in doing work for the community, are to be attended to, what present studies and exercises should be reduced or omitted? How shall we account for the fact that attention to the training of citizens and the introduction of courses designed for the actual training of citizens are of such recent serious consideration? If Franklin, Washington, and all the patriots heretofore quoted realized so keenly the need of a universal system to train citizens, why did they not establish a Federal department of education, just as they established one of finance, of post offices, and of the Navy?

How Education Happens to be a State and Not a National System

The pupil's recollection of his study of the history of American times just preceding the adoption of the Constitution will enable him to answer. He will, on turning to the last American history he studied, find some such statement as this: "Most of the States were unwilling to relinquish any considerable authority to the General Government for fear of losing their own power." "States' rights" was a doctrine that greatly influenced the writers of the Constitution. It worried many patriotic Americans all through the first seventy-five years of the Nation's history, until the Civil War put an end to its prominence. When the Constitution was formed, the States had schools, some rather extensive for those days. The Constitutional Convention left education, as it did numerous other public concerns, to the individual States.

They made only indifferent success of it. After fifty years from the founding of the Nation, Horace Mann, who lived in Massachusetts, the State most advanced educationally, was so moved by the backwardness of the school system that he abandoned his law practice and devoted his whole life to improvement of popular education. The State of New York tried to solve the problem by voting money grants to existing schools. It was not until 1849 that the people voted "to make the property of the State educate the children of the State." But for every hundred citizens who voted for thus making education a charge against the property of others there were 39 who opposed it; that is, 91,951 unwilling voters. The next year they increased to 184,303. With fluctuating strength, from year to year the advocates and opponents of free schools have proposed and prevented the passage of State laws affecting schools. Each year a large number of bills appertaining to education are brought before the Legislature.

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

THE RELIGION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

DR. BARTON has made a valuable addition to the already abundant literature about Abraham Lincoln.[1] His volume will probably be the final authority on the much-debated topic of Mr. Lincoln's religious faith. For the preparation of such a volume he has peculiar qualifications. He has lived in the region where Lincoln's boyhood was spent and is familiar with its religious atmosphere and customs. His Lincoln bibliography, which constitutes only a portion of his own Lincoln library, comprises twelve pages of this volume, and he brings to his theme an open mind and a judicial temper.

Lincoln's father was a Calvinist Baptist. His mother, who died when he was ten years old, and his stepmother, who lived to a good old age, were both intelligent and devout women. The stepmother "taught her husband so that he was able with some difficulty to read the Bible and to sign his own name." She was devoted to her stepson, and the books which formed his early reading may probably be attributed to her influence if not to her selection. They included the Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," "Æsop's Fables," and Weems's "Life of Washington." These he read and re-read, and, what is more important, he thought about what he read. His familiarity with the English Bible is evident from his frequent references to it in his later speeches and writings.

But the official religion which the ministry offered to him could have had for him no attractions. "The preachers bellowed and spat and whined, and cultivated an artificial 'holy tone,' and denounced the Methodists and blasphemed the Presbyterians, and painted a hell whose horror even in the backwoods was an atrocity."

They were almost invariably narrow-minded advocates of a sectarian theology and literalists in their interpretation of the Bible. Dr. Barton, when teaching school in the mountains of Kentucky as late as 1881, attended a debate in which a Baptist preacher contended that "the earth is flat and stationary, and that the sun moves around it once in twenty-four hours," and he denounced the contrary doctrine as a "doctrine of infidelity, and any man that teaches it ort to be drove out of the country." But these ministers "continually inculcated the great principles of justice and sound morality," and laid great stress upon the absolute and unconditional sovereignty of God. Young Lincoln was too intelligent to believe in their theology, too just and too merciful to believe in the sovereignty of a God who was portrayed as neither just nor merciful. "His jingle about the Kickapoo Indian Johnny Kongapod" expresses his early rejection of the doctrine of eternal damnation and the basis for that rejection in his own merciful nature:

> Here lies poor Johnny Kongapod;
> Have mercy on him, gracious God,
> As he would do if he was God
> And you were Johnny Kongapod.

Of course ministers who thought it infidelity to reject their theology early labeled Lincoln an infidel, and equally of course the infidels of his time gladly included him as one of their number. One of these infidels, Mr. Herndon, afterwards Lincoln's partner and biographer, accepted on hearsay evidence, which as a lawyer he would have promptly and scornfully rejected, the story that as a young man Lincoln wrote an article attacking Christianity which a friend snatched from his hands and put in the fire. Mr. Henry B. Rankin, of Springfield, Illinois, in 1916 discredited that story;[1] Dr. Barton destroys it.

As Lincoln's fame and influence grew, orthodox admirers of a more liberal type than these backwoods preachers were desirous to rescue Lincoln's name from the odium cast upon it, and to discover in him from his childhood an orthodox believer. They founded their faith in his orthodoxy on curiously inadequate evidence. In his fourteenth year the boy wrote on the fly-leaf of his schoolbook:

> Abraham Lincoln
> his hand and pen—
> he will be good but
> God knows When;

from which an enthusiastic clerical admirer concludes, "It is profoundly significant that this child of destiny, at his life's early morning, in clumsy but impressive verse thus reverently coupled his name with that of his Creator."

In fact, when Abraham Lincoln settled in Springfield, Illinois, in 1837, in the twenty-ninth year of his age, his creed was the first two-thirds of Micah's creed. He believed in doing justly and loving mercy; and he lived up to this very simple creed. He had already earned the title which he bore through life of "honest Abe Lincoln." In his personal habits he was absolutely clean, and Dr. Barton reports of him that "he neither drank, chewed, smoked, nor swore." He believed in the sacredness of the moral law and in a Sovereign of the universe to whom man was accountable.

Herndon says he was a fatalist; Barton, that he was a Calvinist. He certainly was not a John Calvin Calvinist. John Calvin held that man had lost his freedom in the fall; and Abraham's Lincoln's whole understanding of life was based on his belief in the free will, and therefore the moral responsibility, of man. But there is nothing to indicate that he had at that time any belief or disbelief in the Nicene theology. It is doubtful whether he had ever heard of the Nicene Creed. Its phrases, "One Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God; Begotten of his Father before all worlds; God of God, Light of Light, Very God of very God; Begotten, not made; Being of one substance with the Father," would probably have meant nothing to him if he had ever come across them. There is no indication that at that time he had established any personal relation with the divine Ruler of the universe or had any belief in or practice of prayer.

He did not go to church; but not because of any hostility to churches. "I stay away," he wrote, "because I am conscious I should not know how to behave myself."

But he began to take an active part both in political affairs and in moral and social reforms. He married and had two sons. The second son died, and this death brought him into friendly personal relations with a Presbyterian clergyman, "a preacher quite different from any he had previously known." How far the death of his son, how far the influence of the preacher, how far the natural development of a humanitarian religion into a more spiritual experience, accounts for the change in him, it is impossible to judge. But there gradually was a change both in his belief and in his feeling.

His father lay dying. He wrote to his brother:

> I sincerely hope father may recover his health, but tell him to remember to call upon and confide in our great and good and merciful Maker, who will not turn away from him in any extremity. He notes the fall of a sparrow and numbers the hairs of our head, and he will not forget the dying man who puts his trust in him.

He was called upon to draw a will for a woman on her deathbed. A companion whom Lincoln took with him to witness the will afterward narrated the scene. The woman asked Mr. Lincoln to read a few verses of the Bible to her. He read or recited the Twenty-third Psalm, read several verses from the fourteenth chapter of John's Gospel, and ended by reciting the hymn

> Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
> Let me hide myself in thee.

The narrator of this incident adds:

> The journey back to Springfield was begun in silence. It was the younger man who finally said:
>
> "Mr. Lincoln, ever since what has just happened back there in the farmhouse I have been thinking that it is very extraordinary that you should so perfectly have acted as pastor as well as attorney."
>
> When the answer to this suggestion finally was given—and it was not given at once—Lincoln said:
>
> "God, and eternity, and heaven were very near to me to-day."

As life's responsibilities pressed more heavily upon him he increasingly felt that conscious need of a Helper which at times oppresses every man not obsessed by self-conceit. His belief in a Ruler of the universe became a devout faith in an unseen Friend, and found spontaneous expression in his farewell speech to his neighbors when, at the age of fifty-two years, he stood upon the platform of a railway train ready to leave Springfield for Washington to assume the duties of the Presidency:

> My friends: No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a youth to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with the task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in him, who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To his care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

To the first two articles of Micah's religion Lincoln had now added the third,

[1] The Soul of Abraham Lincoln. By William E. Barton. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

[1] See "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," by Henry B. Rankin (G. P. Putnam's Sons); also article based on that book in The Outlook for June 7, 1916.

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walking humbly with God. That this was no transient mood, but the enduring strength of his life through the tragic years that followed, is evident both from his private letters and his public utterances, culminating in his second inaugural. Stronger expression of faith in a just God is not to be found, I think, in the world's history.

> Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

He has been claimed by Quakers, Unitarians, Universalists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. During his Washington life he attended a Presbyterian church, not only customarily its Sunday services, but frequently its weekly prayer-meeting. But he never joined any church, and once to a friend stated the reason why. He said:

> When any church will inscribe over its altar as its sole qualification for membership the Saviour's condensed statement of the substance of both the law and Gospel, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself—that church will I join with all my heart and soul.

There is no reason to think that he either believed or disbelieved in the current theology of the evangelical churches—Plenary Inspiration, Trinity, Vicarious Atonement, Regeneration. These are parts of a system of philosophy, and philosophy never interested Abraham Lincoln; but he was profoundly interested in life. Justice, mercy, humility, and reverence were his life. That the American Nation should be just and merciful was his supreme desire; to make it just and merciful he devoted himself with an inexhaustibly patient courage. In his lonely life of service he was sustained by the reverent faith in an unseen Companion. To do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God was Abraham Lincoln's religion.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

Anderson Crow, Detective. By George Barr McCutcheon. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

This is not a detective story despite the title. It is good fun. Crow at the age of seventy-five is village marshal, chief of police, head of the fire department, street commissioner, and much else. People and fate have fun with him, but he maintains his importance and self-importance to the end.

Benjy. By George Stevenson. The John Lane Company, New York.

This English story is dedicated to Victorian parents, and inculcates "those early virtues — self-repression, humility, and patience."

Elder's People (The). By Harriet Prescott Spofford. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Short stories of New England life by a recognized literary expert in New England character.

Miser's Money. By Eden Phillpotts. The Macmillan Company, New York.

An excellent example of the author's quiet, subtle, and humorous exposition of contrasted character. This miser, who is even more a misogynist, tries to train up a successor and heir in his hateful ways; but love and honesty prevail with the young man after he has yielded so far as to take undue advantage of his pseudo-heirship to get possession of the miser's secreted money and use it. Later he distributes it like a fairy godfather among the true heirs.

Mount Music. By E. Œ. Somerville and Martin Ross. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

Many readers remember that lively Irish story "Experiences of an Irish R. M." One of the joint authors, "Martin Ross," died several years ago, but she took part in planning this book. It lacks the jollity of the earlier work, but has quiet humor. The land question, the church question, politics, and hunting are all touched on cleverly.

Shadow (The). By Mary White Ovington. Harcourt, Brace & Howe, New York.

Starting with a Southern girl of fine family left as a child at a Negro's cabin, the author has no difficulty in building up a strange story. Incidentally, the race question is touched upon with sympathy toward all sides of the problem.

POETRY

Arizona, and Other Poems. By Elise Pumpelly Cabot. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Ballads of Old New York. By Arthur Guiterman. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Chords from Albireo. By Danford Barney. Foreword by Lawrence Mason, Ph.D. The John Lane Company, New York.

Return (The), and Other Poems. By Remsen Du Bois Bird. The Periodical Press, San Francisco.

Songs of the Cattle Trail and Cow Camp. Collected by John A. Lomax, B.A., M.A. The Macmillan Company, New York.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Modes and Morals. By Katharine Fullerton Gerould. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Natural History of the Child (The). By Dr. Courtenay Dunn. The John Lane Company, New York.

This is not as serious a book as its title implies; it is really an *omnium gatherum* of all sorts of lore, mostly ancient, about the child, by the scholarly father of seven children—a father who perhaps liked to get away from the stern realities of child training to the entertaining tales of his forefathers about the children of their times. At any rate, he has selected a very diverting lot of quotations, which are strung together on his own agreeable reflections in a book that will be read with interest by every child-lover.

Psychology of Nationality and Internationalism (The). By W. B. Pillsbury. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Cossacks (The): Their History and Country. By W. P. Cresson. Brentano's, New York.

Mr. Cresson had the acumen to see the importance of the Cossacks as "an intermediary between East and West." His book is an important contribution to the all-too-scant literature concerning this picturesque and vigorous "Free People" of Russia.

Unknown London. By Walter George Bell, F.R.A.S. Illustrated. The John Lane Company, New York.

Old London has suffered both from the march of improvement and the devastation of war; but enough of the ancient city remains to give abundant material for the chapters of this entertaining book. Mr. Bell delves into parts of London that are rarely visited by its residents or even by the most industrious tourist. His book, while necessarily desultory, is readable and full of information gathered at first hand.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Spirit of the New Philosophy (The). By John Herman Randall. Brentano's, New York.

Studies in Contemporary Metaphysics. By R. F. Alfred Hoernle. Harcourt, Brace & Howe, New York.

Town Parson (The): His Life and Work. Being the Substance of the Pastoral Theology Lectures Delivered Before the University of Cambridge and at King's College, London, in the Year 1914. Written Out and Enlarged by Rev. Peter Green, M.A. Preface by the Right Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

Use of the Story in Religious Education (The). By Margaret W. Eggleston. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

WAR BOOKS

Days of Glory. By Frederic Villiers. Introduction by Philip Gibbs. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Stirring pictures of the Great War made by a veteran correspondent who knows well how to use both pen and pencil. There is terse descriptive comment on every picture. Philip Gibbs writes a well-merited "Salute" in praise of the artist-author as an introduction. As books go in these days, the price of this handsome book is very moderate—not the least of its attractions.

History of the Great War (A). By Arthur Conan Doyle. Vol. V. The British Campaign in France and Flanders, 1918. January to July. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

This volume all but concludes Conan Doyle's account of Great Britain's part in the Great War as regards the campaigns in France and Flanders.

Inside Story of the Peace Conference (The). By Dr. Edward J. Dillon. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Our War With Germany. By John Spencer Bassett, Ph.D., LL.D. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

Almosts (The): A Study of the Feeble-Minded. By Helen MacMurchy. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Food Facts for the Home-Maker. By Lucile Stimson Harvey, A.M. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

How to Write Special Feature Articles. By Willard Grosvenor Bleyer, Ph.D. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Le Petit Nord; or, Annals of a Labrador Harbour. By Anne Grenfell and Katie Spalding. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Nursery School (The). By Margaret McMillan. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Philosophy of Play (A). By Luther Halsey Gulick, M.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Present and Past Banking in Mexico. By Walter Flavius McCaleb, Ph.D. Under the Auspices of the Doheny Foundation. Harper & Brothers, New York.

W. B. Wilson and the Department of Labor. By Roger W. Babson. Brentano's, New York.

Young Man and the Law (The). By Simeon E. Baldwin, M.A., LL.D. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Ex-Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, has been for many years recognized as a lawyer of the first rank; he has also been a distinguished teacher of law. What he has to say here is eminently worth while for any young man who is thinking of the law as his profession.

Your Psychic Powers and How to Develop Them. By Hereward Carrington, Ph.D. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS

Basket Ball and Indoor Baseball for Women. By Helen Frost, B.S., and Charles Digby Wardlaw, A.B. Introduction by Thomas D. Wood, A.M., M.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The Five Socialists in the New York State Assembly

ON another page The Outlook treats editorially of the expulsion of the five Socialists from the New York State Assembly. It speaks of the "predestined end" of the trial of these Socialists. What is meant by the "predestined end"? What is your explanation of why and how Speaker Sweet was able to carry out his programme?

What is a political democracy? Is the United States a political democracy? Upon what facts is your opinion based?

On what grounds were the Socialists expelled? In your opinion, do these reasons justify their expulsion? Explain somewhat at length.

Do you consider that The Outlook advocates extremely dangerous radicalism when it says that it sees no reason why party platforms should conform to present State and National Constitutions?

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every State "a republican form of government." Discuss whether the action of the Assembly at Albany has robbed New York State of "a republican form of government."

One leading editor says that "the Socialist party is not a political party in any true sense of the word." Is he right? What conditions must a group of people meet before they can be constituted into a political party?

Discuss whether the Republican party in New York State should be defeated next fall because of the action of the Assembly at Albany in reference to the expelled Socialists.

What do the Socialists believe? What is your authority for your statements?

What are your definitions for the following terms: *Political exile, party platform, un-American, constituents, Constitutional methods?*

Among the best books on Socialism are: "Social Democracy Explained," by John Spargo (Harper & Brothers); "Socialism As It Is," by W. E. Walling (Macmillan); "Americanism and Social Democracy," by John Spargo (Harpers); "Socialism in Theory and Practice," by Morris Hillquit (Macmillan).

The Path to Industrial Peace

For what reasons are intelligent business men "making a beaten path to Johnson's door" (the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Corporation)?

It is evident that Mr. Johnson has the financial means to do all Professor Davenport credits him with doing. Is it possible for an employer of but few men and women to produce in his employees the spirit that Mr. Johnson produces in his?

What is business success? Must one do more than make money to be considered a successful business man?

Senator Davenport is of the opinion that "the industrial problem is the core of human progress." What is his explanation? Do you think politics and government will take care of themselves if the industrial problem is settled peacefully and justly?

Have business men the moral right to build and enlarge their plants unless they build safe and comfortable homes for their workers?

Mr. Davenport is of the opinion that labor unions would have no cause for existence if all employers possessed the Johnson spirit and were guided by it. Ask some labor union members if Mr. Davenport is right. Has autocracy in industry created unionism?

Discuss whether labor unions have done and are doing the country more harm than good. Give some specific illustrations in support of your answer.

James Russell Lowell once described democracy as a government in which a man could climb from a coal pit to the highest position to which he is fitted. Is America still the kind of democracy Lowell described? What definite illustrations have you to offer?

Define the following: *Human progress, peradventure, initiative, corporation, astute, strategy, malnutrition, cafeterias, generation.*

Wood and Hoover

Do you know of any Hoover Clubs? Who compose them?

The editorial on Wood and Hoover found on another page speaks of delegates instructed to vote for Mr. Hoover. Who instructed them? What constitutes a delegate? How many delegates are there in each of the National Conventions?

Do you want to see delegates going to the National Conventions next summer pledged to vote for any particular candidates for the Presidency? What is your argument?

How is a National party convention conducted? Is it difficult for the people to get the man they want for the Presidency nominated at the convention? If so, why?

Suppose you had the running of a convention, how would you make it more representative of the will of the people?

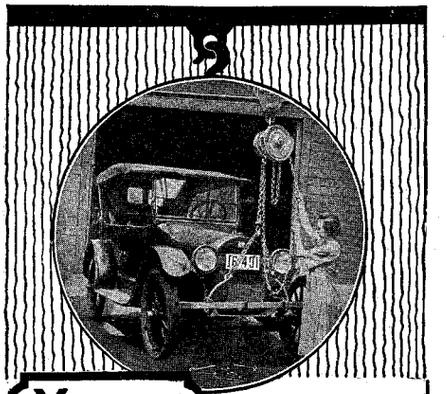
From a reading of the two platforms, which of the candidates, Wood and Hoover, do you prefer? Is there any one whom you prefer more than either of these?

If either Wood or Hoover should be elected President, which do you think would give the country the better Cabinet? What are your reasons for believing as you do? Why is the selection of a Cabinet a very important matter in American politics?

What do you think of The Outlook's suggestion at the close of this editorial? Would you rather see it the other way around?

Explain the following expressions: *Loose-fibered, internationalizing, chattel, untrammeled, budget system, world independence.*

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestions to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.



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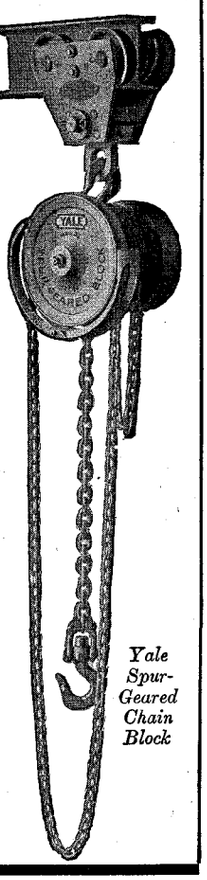

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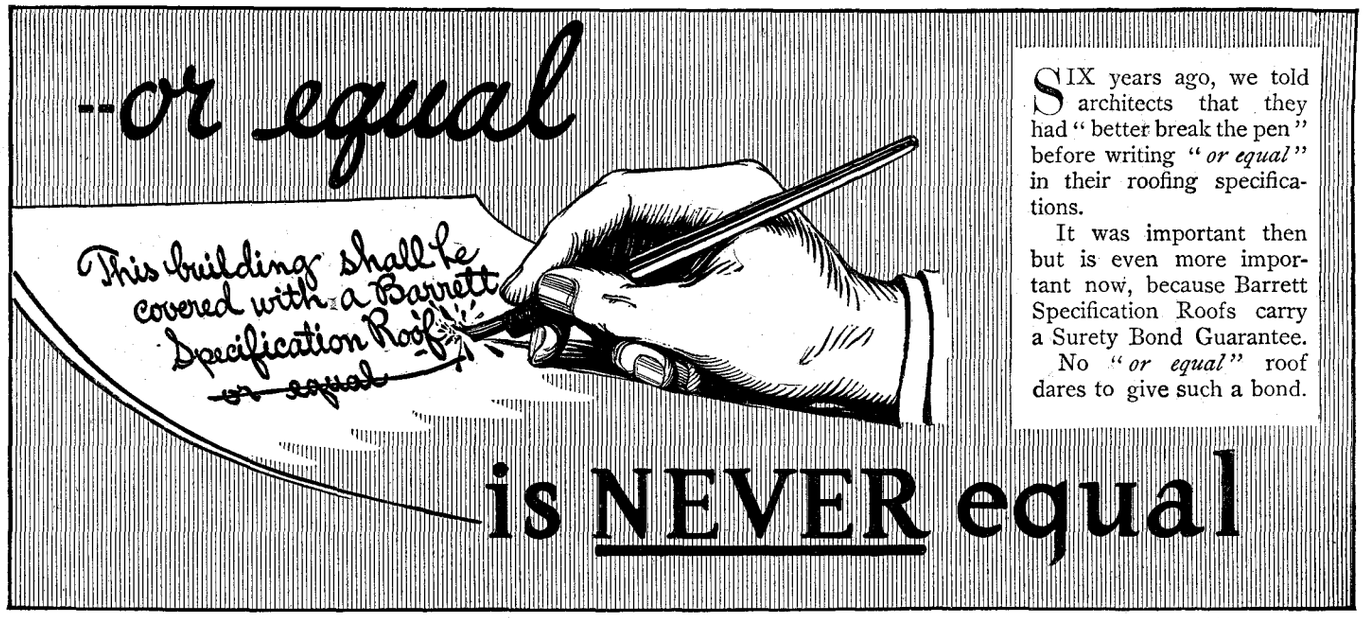

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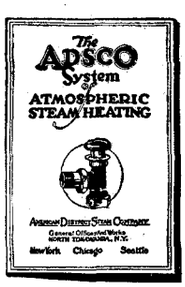

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THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE BARBLESS HOOK

We publish herewith a second group of letters sent in from anglers anxious to give their views on the merits of the barbless hook. They cover a field from China to the Maine woods.—THE EDITORS.

THE BARBLESS HOOK IN JAPAN AND CHINA

This Barb vs. Barbless controversy promises to develop into a lively battle, and I want to join the fray.

First, though, Mr. Pulsifer must be given to understand that he has no monopoly on the barbless hook. The Japanese have used it for many years; and my conversion began with a gift of trout flies from a Japanese friend years ago. These flies are about the size of an ordinary house-fly and are tied on a needle-pointed steel hook. They look like miniature "buck-tails" and have amber heads. Usually there are three or four flies tied on short snells and strung on a long leader.

Used with the slenderest of bamboo rods (which you make for yourself from a branch of the dwarf bamboo), they may be cast to a distance of twenty feet, or even twenty-five feet, if you are an expert. But twenty feet will do nicely in most streams. The line is practically invisible, and the fish see only three or four house-flies playing over the water—tempting morsels that no fish can resist.

In fishing for the little trout in Japanese streams, or for the *Pak Tai* or "shiners" in South China, the only true method is to go in "all over." You sneak up behind a boulder or tree and drop your flies into a pool, keeping them moving rapidly. There comes a flash, an astonishingly strong tug, a short struggle, and then one, two, even three, shining little fish leap out of the water and swing into your landing-net. A shake or two of the rod leaves them free and leaping in the net. You select the big fellows and drop them into your basket, and the others are gently put back in the water, and go on their way unhurt and rejoicing. Then you straighten out your tackle and seek another pool.

Now for the battle. Mr. Pulsifer is right. Mr. "Fairplay" sees the matter from a wrong angle. Let him get some of those Japanese flies and try the sport. Then he will forswear the use of all others. They make catching the little Chinese "silver fish" a real sport. Mr. Pulsifer's fifty fish become as nothing to one who goes to gather in a mess of those fresh-water sardines. If you strike a run of three-inchers, you want several dozens of them for yourself alone, and there are your friends and servants to provide for. If you are getting six-inchers, eight or ten will pretty well satisfy you after they have been nicely browned in boiling olive oil.

But to put ten fish in your basket in the streams of China or Japan you may hook fifty. The forty that you release are absolutely uninjured if caught with these barbless hooks. To prove this we once tried an experiment on a big school of the small silver fish, cutting small notches in the dorsal fins of the little fellows and throwing them back into the stream. Often we caught those marked fish almost at once after they were marked; and some of them had their back fins notched like a saw, from repeated captures.

The barbless hook not only makes a cleaner sport of fishing, but it makes sport where there was none to be found before, as in the case that I have mentioned. Catching

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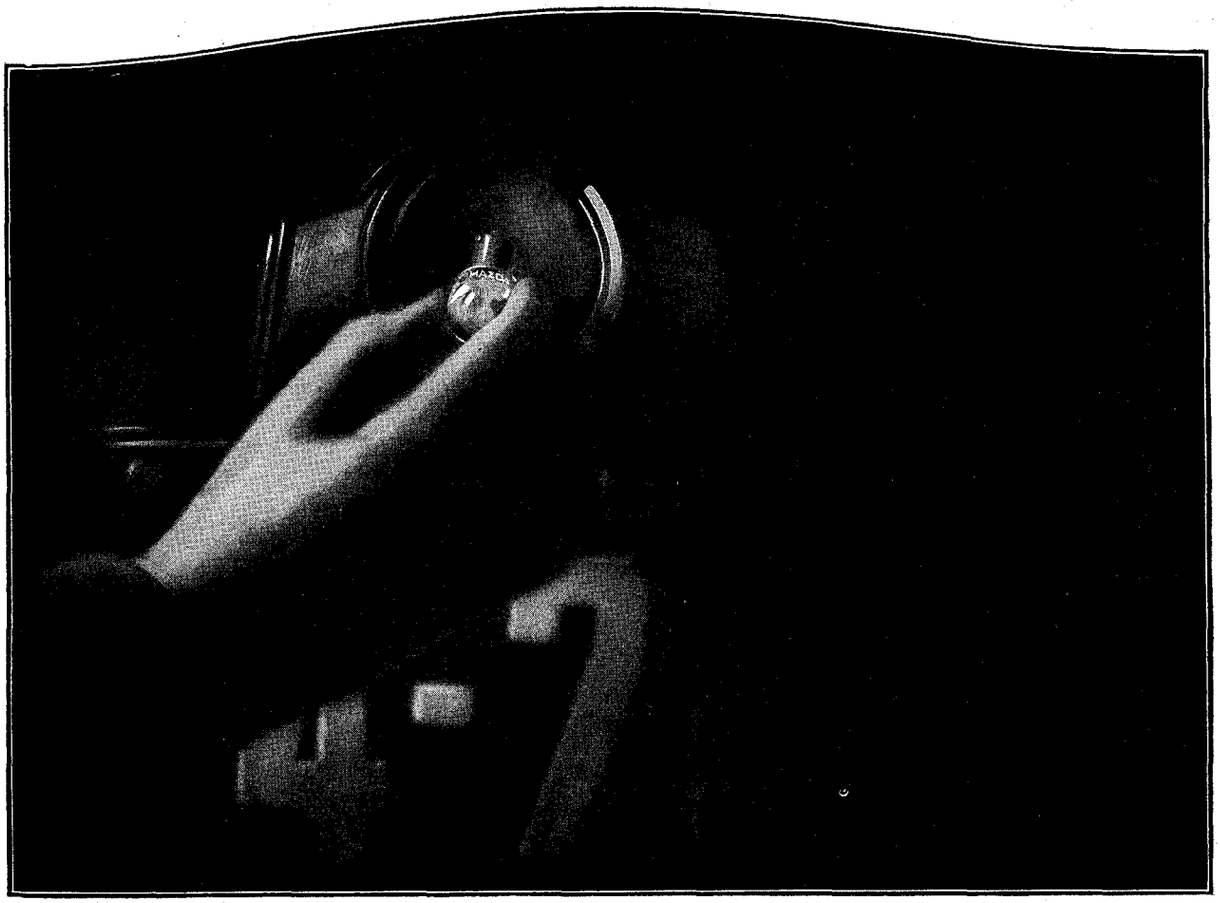
"Not the name of a thing, but the mark of a service"



Behind the red glass—What?

Tail-light dependability keeps the danger signal set as long as the switch is on. With the MAZDA Lamp there is a reliability which MAZDA Service has put into every lamp marked MAZDA—be sure there's a MAZDA Lamp behind *your* red glass.

MAZDA is the trademark of a world-wide service to certain lamp manufacturers. Its purpose is to collect and select scientific and practical information concerning progress and developments in the art of incandescent lamp manufacturing and to distribute this information to the companies entitled to receive this service.

MAZDA Service is centered in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. The trade-mark MAZDA can appear only on lamps which meet the standards of MAZDA Service. It is thus an assurance of quality. This trademark is the property of the General Electric Company.

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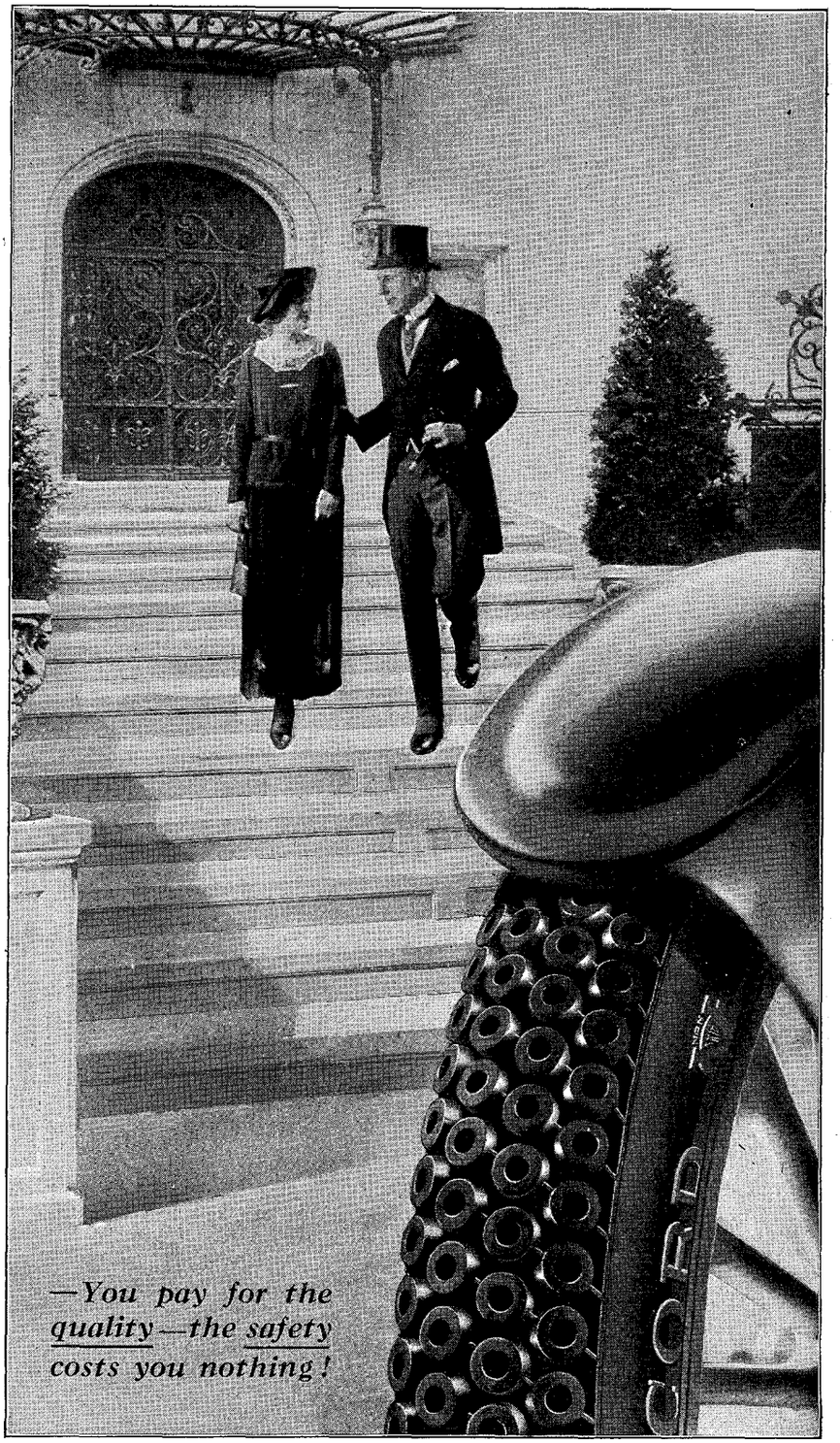

To read right you must write right—as follows:

Dear Outlook,
381 Fourth Avenue, New York:

I enclose Five Dollars for one year's subscription to The Outlook.

Signed_____ Address_____

THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE BARBLESS HOOK *(Continued)*

those little "shiners" with one of the old barbarous hooks is a nasty, scaly, slimy business, fit only for the Chinese coolie; but with the dainty Japanese trout fly it becomes a merry, clean sport, moist and strenuous, that any trout fisher would enjoy. To land a six-inch or eight-inch trout with such tackle (they run no larger in Japan) your skill must be of first-rate order; and the smaller fish will give you a merry battle. The little ones that you put back to-day will be there, big and strong and hungry, when you come the next time.

D. S. WILLIAMS.
Engineer Yueh-Han Railway, 1908–19.
Los Angeles, California.

THE DEADLINESS OF THE BARBED HOOK

It does not seem to me that "Fairplay" lives up to his *nom de plume* in his letter entitled "A Barbless Hook but a Barbed Custom," published in The Outlook of March 3.

On the other hand, I heartily agree with Mr. Harold T. Pulsifer's defense of the barbless hook. Let us face the issue squarely. The tired business or professional man, wearied after his winter's work, eventually arrives at the happy fishing-grounds of his dreams. Daybreak finds him and "friend wife" out on their favorite lake, accompanied by their guide of many seasons. The latter—and may I say right here that the best guides have "conservation" for their middle name—informs his "sports" that "she" (the camp cook) says, "They don't need no more than ten trout to-day." That is final, and there you are!—face to face with the tragic situation. The moment you have looked forward to for months has come. The trout, as the guide silently paddles you out into the lake, are starting to rise on every side, and you and your good wife, with nerves a-tingle and keyed up with the anticipation of the sport awaiting you, can kill but ten trout!

There is no desire to disregard the ultimatum of your guide; there is no thought of breaking fish and game laws; but there is the inbred love (which I defend), not of killing, but of legitimate sport, which cannot and should not be denied. You kill your ten, but in your ignorance of the destruction that you are leaving in your wake continue catching them with a barbed hook and throwing back beautiful fish that are doomed to die.

The desire to continue fishing and "throwing them back" is both an inclination and practice which I defend. I condemn only the barbed hook.

You ask, as I was wont to ask, "Does the barbed hook kill a large percentage of the trout caught and returned to the water?" Most assuredly. I too was a "doubting Thomas" on the subject until I proved it conclusively to myself and other members of a Berkshire Hills fish and game club.

A forebay, leading off the stream and holding a sufficient head of water to operate a sawmill, was stocked with eight-inch trout. To demonstrate my point, in the presence of a number of the members of the club I caught twelve trout on a barbed fly-hook and carefully unhooked and returned all twelve to the water. The entrance and exit of the forebay had been well screened, since the trout had been put there to be kept for breeding purposes, and were therefore the better subject to observation. The next day five of the twelve

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were found floating belly up and dead. Again, a week later, the same experiment was tried, but with the barbless hook, and none were found dead the following day.

"Fairplay" writes seemingly aghast at the practice of catching trout beyond the requirements of food supply and throwing them back. My fishing heart is growing more tender as I grow older, and each trout I catch to be eaten must be killed *at once* with a merciful blow on the head while still in the landing-net. But the membrane of the mouth of a fish—a cold-blooded animal—is not, I am informed, particularly sensitive, and a trout temporarily restrained against its will by a barbless hook, rarely coming into contact with even the wet hand, cannot possibly suffer appreciably, nor should the practice outrage any humane sense.

By all means let those who will, stop fishing when the food requirements are met, but, in the name of humane sportsmanship and fish conservation, let no man who is deserving the name of sportsman continue fishing beyond the caught-to-be-eaten limit except *with* the barbless hook.

TRAVERS D. CARMAN.

New York City.

THE SPORTSMAN

In reference to the Pulsifer-Fairplay matter of "fishing with the barbless hook," it certainly is a rare treat to have presented for consideration a subject that smacks of a spirit a bit more generous to the quarry than is usually the case.

Mr. Pulsifer's is the fine spirit that would substitute artificial flies for live bait, that prompts the use of still smaller flies in place of the large-hook monstrosities, that substitutes the three-ounce bamboo rod for the "derrick 'em in" type, the gossamer leader in place of the twisted gimp, that prompted the adoption of "cotton-thread" fishing, that replaces the auto-loading deer rifle with the small magazine or single-shot weapon, that reduces the load of the duck shooter and replaces the live decoys with hand-made deceivers or eliminates the lure altogether, that prompts the using of a rifle at wing shooting when the flight is good, that multiplies the hazards in golf, that prompts the penalizing features in yacht racing, football, and basket-ball, and that barred the punch below the belt in sparring.

Game is a diminishing quantity and not an agricultural crop that knows no limit. Trout fishing is a sport—a pastime, not a harvest.

GEORGE C. ORR.

Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association, Portland, Maine.

DR. RAINSFORD VOICES HIS APPROVAL

I am in entire agreement with Mr. Pulsifer on the question of the barbless hook. To be quite fair to the opposition, I think it should be admitted that quite a number of fish are lost on the barbless that are saved on the barbed hook. But to a sportsman who wants to see our denuded and befouled streams once again stocked that is not a consideration of weight.

Since streams have been or are being restocked a very large proportion of the trout hooked are below the permitted size—that, I think, is beyond question; and, further, a very large proportion of such fish are certainly killed, even by those who are careful in their handling and who return them to the water.

So, good luck, say I, to the campaign for the barbless hook.

W. S. RAINSFORD.

Camden, South Carolina.

Heavens! What did I forget?

A picture much like this has hung for years in the office of many an electrical contractor. Its title is "The Successful Bidder."

There is an almost pathetic moral in this graphic representation of the biggest delusion the contractor has had to allay, namely—

That low bidding does anybody any good.

In fact, it is a question whether the speculative end of the contractor's business hasn't cost the man who accepts the bid more than he ever saved by it.

You can pay less—yes; but you will get less.

The contractor has three things to sell: skill, superintendence and materials, each with a market value that competition has pretty well standardized.

If then he is offered less than his standard of quality will meet, it is not his purse that suffers, but your job. You may not know till later that all electric wire isn't just wire, and it is the same with all electrical devices.

When you pay what the job is worth you get reliable materials, you place yourself in the preferred customer class, with first claim on your contractor's services. You fix it so he can approach the work with true artisan's enthusiasm, with ready suggestion and unselfish advice.

This may seem to run counter to the old axiom for buyers—"get the most for the least." But does it?

It is being proved pretty fast that a little extra money allowed on a contract bid buys good-will, which in turn works for you to drive a longer bargain. For you must live with or work with an electrical installation long after the estimate sheet is brown at the edges.

If you pick the right contractor, fair price will never cost you any money, but you will not always find the right contractor down at the bottom with the low bid.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

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"THE TRANSPORTATION ACT, 1920"

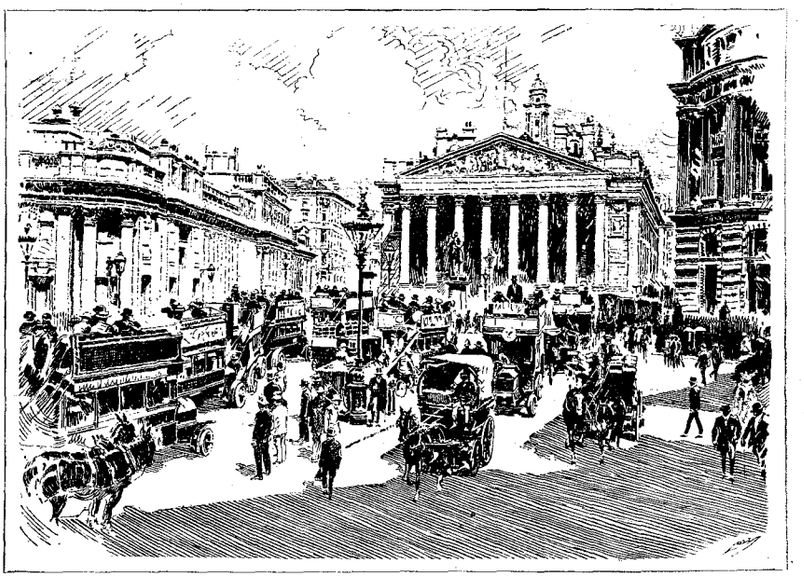
AMONG the main provisions of the new Railroad Bill, the "Transportation Act, 1920," are:

1. Extension of the Federal guaranties for a period of six months to September 1, 1920.

2. Power vested in the Inter-State Commerce Commission to fix rates so that the carriers will earn an annual net railway operating income equal to a "fair return" upon the aggregate value of their railway property used in the transportation service.

3. For two years beginning March 1, 1920, the Commission to take as a fair return 5½ per cent of the aggregate value, and may, if it sees fit, allow an additional one-half of one per cent to provide for betterments, improvements, and equipment. When the two years are ended, the Commission to determine what constitutes a fair return on the value of the property, and it is the Commission that determines what percentage constitutes this fair return. It is only for the two-year period that the percentage is fixed.

4. The Inter-State Commerce Commission to divide the country into "rate groups," and rates are to be uniform in each of these groups. The Commission may also adjust or modify rates,



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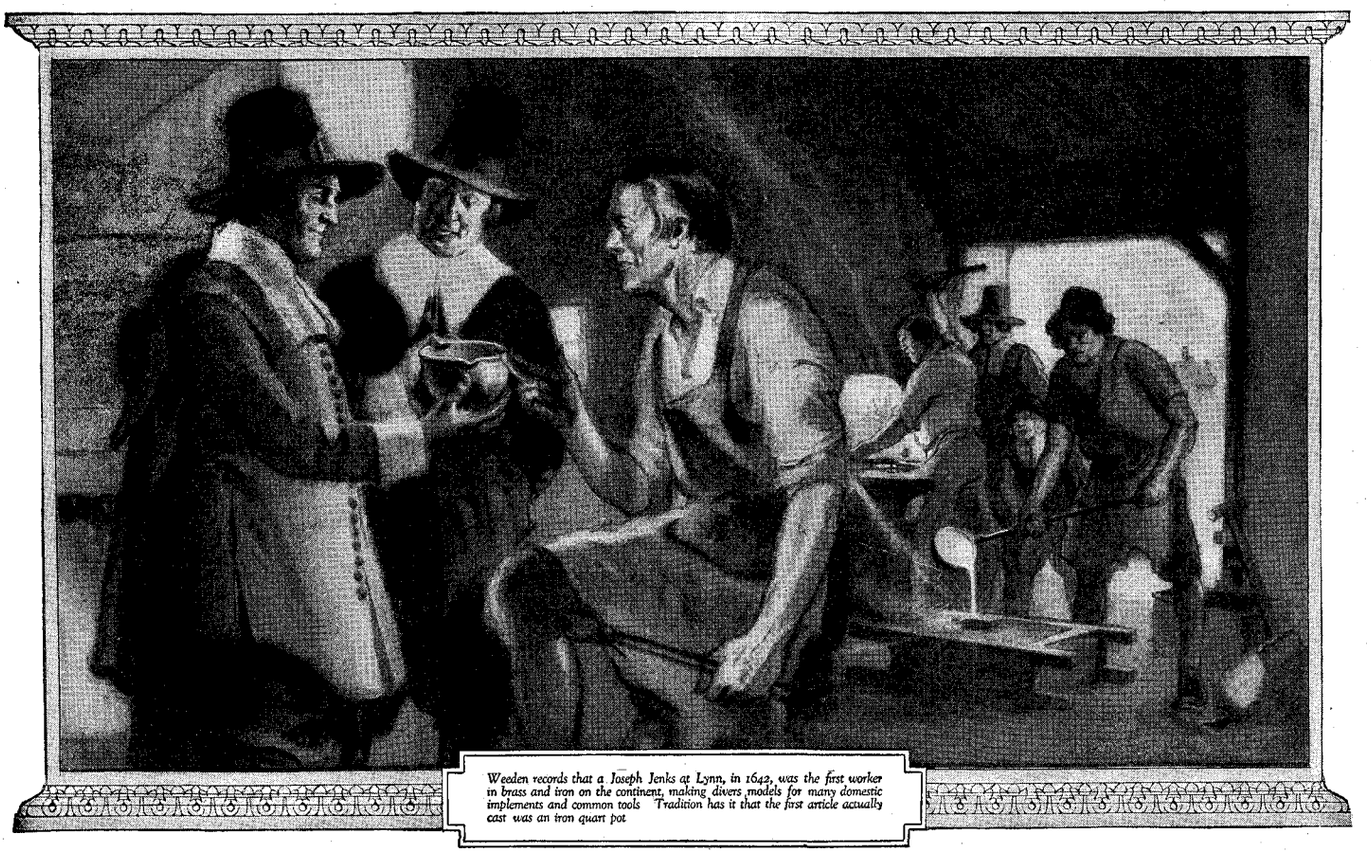

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We shall be pleased to send you our booklet, "*Your Financial Requirements and How We Can Meet Them.*" Write Dept. B.

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
(*Continued*)

which may be different in the different rate groups or territories.

5. An arbitration board to sit on labor questions. There are nine members of this board, three representing the railways, three the public, and three labor.

6. If a road's net railway operating income in any one year amounts to over six per cent of the value of the property employed for transportation, one-half of this excess goes to the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the other half into a reserve fund to the credit of the road. The Commission will loan out the mouey it gets under this arrangement to those roads which desire to borrow and can furnish proper security.

The provision in respect to rates is probably the most important of all, and has not always been clearly understood. For two years the return is fixed at 5½ per cent—possibly 6 per cent—but after March 1, 1922, the Inter-State Commerce Commission will decide what is a "fair return." The point that has created most of the confusion, however, is that which fixes this return upon the *aggregate* values of the property in each of the rate groups. It does not mean that every railway in the country is guaranteed 5½ per cent up till March, 1922. The Commission may decide to have only one rate group for the whole country; if this were the case, the aggregate value of all the railway property "used in the service of transportation" would be determined and rates fixed so that a 5½ per cent return upon the *total* valuation be realized. Obviously, this would mean an average of 5½ per cent, and some roads would make more and some less. Similarly the Commission might subdivide the country into a number of "rate groups" and fix different rates for each group. Here, again, all roads in each group would not earn the same percentage of income. Bearing these circumstances in mind, it is seen that it is not safe for the investor to buy railway securities without investigating carefully the particular road that appeals to him. Considerable care should be taken in his selection, for all roads will not benefit alike.

Another point to bear in mind is that rates are based upon valuation, not capitalization. A railway may be capitalized at $5,000,000 and its valuation placed at double that amount. A 5½ per cent return on the valuation ($10,000,000) is equivalent to 11 per cent on the capitalization—$5,000,000. In this connection the Supreme Court has ruled that in determining values the Inter-State Commerce Commission must take present-day values, not original cost. This decision is of far-reaching importance and should be of decided benefit to the carriers. What a thing is worth today and what it cost five, ten, or twenty years ago are very different propositions. Five and one-half per cent on present-day values, therefore, will mean considerably more than the same percentage on the first cost.

Railways with low capitalizations will benefit under the new law. Roads which have put earnings back into betterments, improvements, new equipment, terminal facilities, rolling stock, and extensions have added to the value of their property "used in the service of transportation," and will benefit accordingly. In other words, it seems as if those roads which have been conservative in their dividend policies, have maintained their properties

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
(*Continued*)

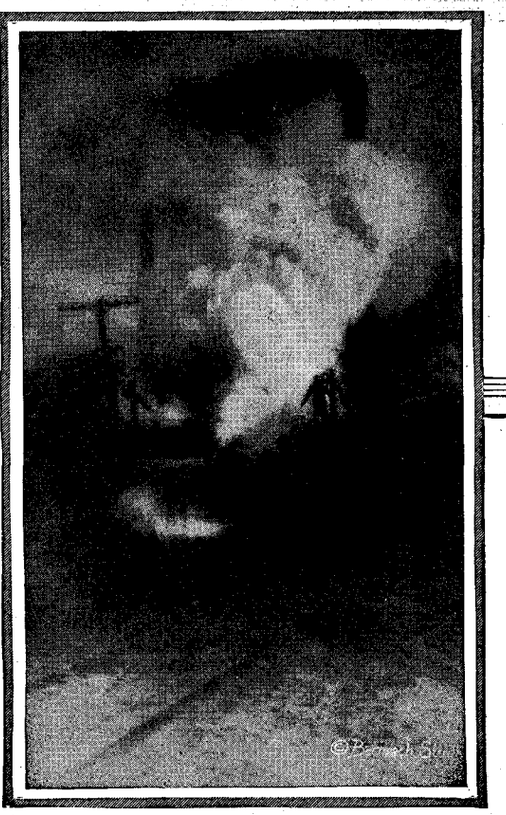
in good order, and added to and improved them are to be rewarded.

As a matter of fact, however, the railways are largely in the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It seems to be in the power of the Commission either to make or ruin them. It is natural to suppose, however, that its members want to encourage the carriers and help them to get on their feet once more, for the prosperity of the country depends in large measure upon the prosperity of the railways. It is to be hoped that the personnel of the Commission will, more than ever before, consist of men with broad vision and far-seeing and constructive minds. While the readjustment to private control is under way the roads need help and encouragement, and in many cases it will be a long time before they acquire a position of security and regain their former efficiency. The Inter-State Commerce Commission must lend a hand if this happy consummation is to come about.

A few of the matters in the control of the Commission will give an idea of its vast power. First of all, it will decide whether the return is to be 5½ per cent or 6 per cent till March 1, 1922. After that date it must determine what is a fair return on the valuation of the properties. It fixes the valuation of the various properties. The carriers must obtain its permission to sell or issue any securities except notes amounting to not over five per cent of the par value of the securities of the road outstanding at the time, and which mature within two years of the date of issue. The Commission decides how many "rate groups" there are to be and what roads are to be included in them. It decides what money may be spent for equipment, maintenance of way, and structures. All important decisions and measures seem to be in the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The passage of the new Railroad Bill has been greeted as the best bit of railway legislation enacted in years, and no doubt it is. However, it is too early to predict with any degree of certainty just what the future holds in store; in the first place, all the valuations have not yet been made, and this must be done of course before rates can definitely be determined. The particular rate group in which a road is placed may affect its future to a very great extent. Whether the Inter-State Commerce Commission will so treat the roads that public confidence in them is restored is another most important consideration. The roads need new money; and how can they sell securities and get it unless the investing public is willing to put its money into these securities? We repeat, too, that the investor should not buy railway securities blindly, encouraging and constructive as the new law seems to be.

It will be very interesting to see how the various carriers fare under the new law. One man, whose opinion is much respected, said he believed that the securities of those roads which had "long hauls" for their freight were the ones to buy; short hauls necessitate more frequent handling, and wages is the big item in the railway budget to-day. At any rate, signs point to a new era for the railways, an era which seems certain to prove more beneficial than the one through which they have just passed, and we should feel encouraged by the splendid start that has been made. If the Inter-State Commerce Commission will just furnish the help that is needed and by its actions inspire the people with confidence, it seems as if many railway securities were attractive enough at their present quotations to satisfy the most exacting investors.



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Have a place to attach your Electrical Appliances without disturbing bulbs. Light and Power or Light and Heat from every single electric socket.

At your Dealer's

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BENJAMIN TWO-WAY PLUG

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"Every wired home needs three or more"

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The Inhalation Treatment for Whooping-Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis.

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Simple, safe and effective, avoiding internal drugs.

Vaporized Cresolene relieves the paroxysms of Whooping-Cough and Spasmodic Croup at once; it nips the common cold before it has a chance of developing into something worse, and experience shows that a *neglected cold is a dangerous cold.*

Mrs. Ballington Booth says: "'No family, where there are young children, should be without this lamp.'"

The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy and relieves the congestion, assuring restful nights.

It is called a boon by Asthma sufferers.

Cresolene relieves the bronchial complications of Scarlet Fever and Measles, and is a valuable aid in the treatment of Diphtheria.

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Cresolene's best recommendation is its 40 years of successful use.

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Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated Throat, composed of slippery elm bark, licorice, sugar and Cresolene. They can't harm you. Of your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps.

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BUDDHISM IN A FROCK COAT

BY ELSIE McCORMICK

Buddhism is cleaning house.

Not very literally perhaps, as the visitor who has trod gingerly over the floors of the Asukusa temples in Tokyo can testify. But it is nevertheless true that many priests of the old faith are wielding a spiritual feather-duster and trying after a fashion to brush the superstitions of ages from the principles of their creed. Besides, they are moving in a considerable amount of new furniture built after a familiar pattern. When the work is accomplished, the result will probably be quite as surprising to the Buddhists as to the rest of the world.

A missionary was very much startled recently to hear strains of a Christian hymn drifting out from a Buddhist temple. Upon investigation, he discovered that the priest was conducting choir practice, the special selection being "O for ten thousand tongues to sing our sacred Buddha's praise!"

Equally surprised was the missionary who, upon stopping to hear the outdoor preaching of a Buddhist priest, discovered that he was reading and explaining the Gospel according to St. John, the only difference being that whenever mention was made of Christ he substituted the name of Buddha. This circumstance explained why several Buddhist priests recently enrolled in Christian Bible classes.

Not only has Japanese Buddhism plagiarized Christian hymns and Scriptures. It has begun a revolution in its ways of worship. The believer once went to the temple alone, clapped his hands to call the attention of the gods, bowed before the shrine, clapped his hands again, threw a coin in the huge collection box, and went away in the happy consciousness of having done his spiritual duty. Though individual devotion is still common, the worshiper of to-day attends a congregation service, with preaching and singing, sends his children to Sunday school, interests his older son in the Young Men's Buddhist Association, and permits his wife to join an organization of Buddhist ladies. He may buy the sacred writings of his faith bound in exact imitation of the Christian Bible, and he may also secure a book of English and American hymns set to Buddhist words. A creed which once looked upon contemplation as the highest good has even been spurred to the point of interesting itself in the establishment of orphanages and in other forms of social service.

The first apparent result of Buddhist house-cleaning has been a slight setback to the work of Christian missions. "After all, your religion and mine are practically the same," is a remark which the evangelist hears a disheartening number of times. Sunday schools especially have suffered from Buddhist competition. A worker connected with the Friends' Mission in Tokyo tells of seeing the pupils pour out of a temple with lesson leaves and illustrated Golden Texts in one hand and bribes of cake in the other.

So anxious was Buddhism to copy this phase of church work that a representative was sent to the United States not long ago for the purpose of studying American Sunday-school methods. These are now faithfully imitated—the cake, however, being an Oriental improvement.

The eventual result will be something very different from the first apparent success. Every housekeeper knows that add-

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ing new furniture to a room makes the old seem more shabby by contrast. Buddhists who think at all cannot avoid seeing the vast differences between the new Christianized teachings from the prayer wheel, the ferocious-looking red gods, the perfunctory devotions, and other popular phases of the Buddhist faith. Besides, plagiarism is always a bit dangerous, even if the material copied has appeared only in an obscure corner of an equally obscure magazine. What chance, then, has the person who steals from the best-selling book in the world?

Sooner or later Buddhists who have been attracted by the new teachings will learn their true source, and with the knowledge will come a loss of confidence in their teachers and an awakened interest in the religion they tried to copy. When they look with impartial eyes at the old and new furniture in the household of Buddha, it will not be surprising if great numbers of them resolve to move to an entirely different spiritual dwelling.

OUR SOLDIER DEAD

Mr. Charles H. Fiske's article "Still Serving Where They Fell," in your issue for February 18, prompts a suggestion, possibly already made, though I have seen nothing of the kind:

To meet in part the very strong desire of those whose boys are buried overseas, and still gain the very great advantage of French care for their resting-places, this might be done:

Give, say, our American Legion the responsibility of securing an artistic design for a National emblem in memory of Americans who made the supreme sacrifice and who sleep across the sea—an emblem that can be reproduced in metal, stone, etc., in any desired size—distinctive enough to be recognized anywhere.

Let this emblem be used in the family burial-places of these boys, in churches, halls, homes, etc., with a memorandum of name, etc.

Its distinctive character would make it notable; it would instantly tell its story; its reproduction in great numbers all over our land would be a lesson in loyalty that must surely be beneficial.

I can think of no better words to be used on such an emblem than those at the head of the article—"Still Serving Where They Fell."

H. R. CLISSOLD.

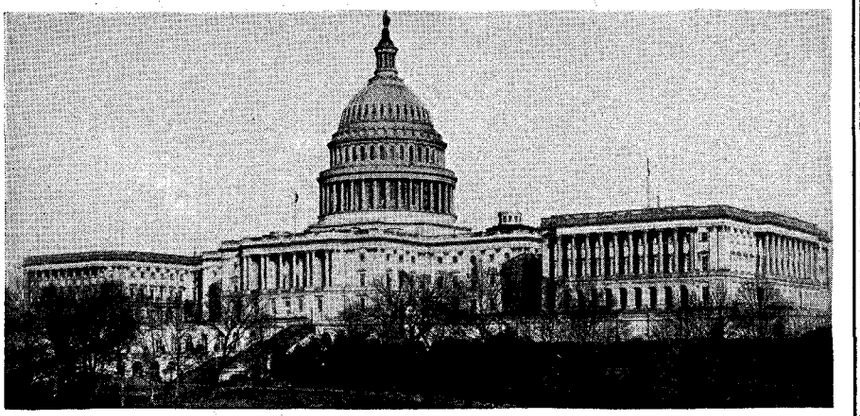
De Land, Florida.

WAR TREASURE RECOVERED

A recent despatch from London states that sunken treasure worth £50,000,000 has been raised since the war began around the British Isles.

The Restorer and the Reliant, two salving vessels that were bought by a British concern from the American Navy, have a new device, an oxyacetylene flame, which is worked under water for cutting holes in the sides of submerged vessels. Each ship has twenty-five electric pumps, capable of pumping 1,000,000 gallons of water an hour, and carries two divers, searchlights, line-throwing guns, electric welding plants, rock drills, and other accessories. Each diver is equipped with a telephone.

The Restorer last year recovered £1,000,000, all in gold, from the Laurentic off Lough Swilly, and both vessels are now operating off Newhaven, on the Channel coast.



Congressional Mention of the Postal Life Insurance Company

Senators Smoot, Norris and Overman were discussing War Risk Insurance on the floor of the United States Senate, and the best way to reach the boys who had allowed their policies to lapse, so as to arrange for their reinstatement.

From the Congressional Record of Jan. 6th, 1920, the following extract is taken:

Senator Overman: "Could not that be done by circularizing the soldiers?"

Senator Norris: "I think that would help a great deal."

Senator Overman: "I was once insured in a company, which I think is one of the most successful companies in the world—and the reason the Senator's bill commends itself to me so strongly is because of the plan proposed for collecting the premiums—which can and does write insurance because they have no agents. They do it all by printed matter. It is a very strong company and is conducting a great business in this country. It is known as the Postal Life Insurance Company."

Mr. Overman matured a policy in the POSTAL and the Company earned his good will. It is good will and good words that have built it up and that are the great dependable sources of future business.

With resources of more than $9,000,000; with $40,000,000 of insurance in force; with net cost low to policyholders and with its HEALTH BUREAU benefits, the POSTAL is indeed the Company of

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The HEALTH BUREAU issues periodical bulletins on health-conservation and disease-prevention and policyholders have the privilege of one free medical examination each year, thus making it possible to detect incipient disease in time to check or cure it.

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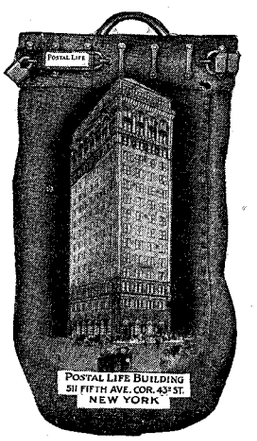
2. **Your occupation.**
3. **The exact date of your birth.**

You will receive full information based on official reports regularly filed with the New York State Insurance Department. Writing places you under no obligation and no agent will be sent to visit you. The resultant commission-savings go to *you* because you deal *direct*.



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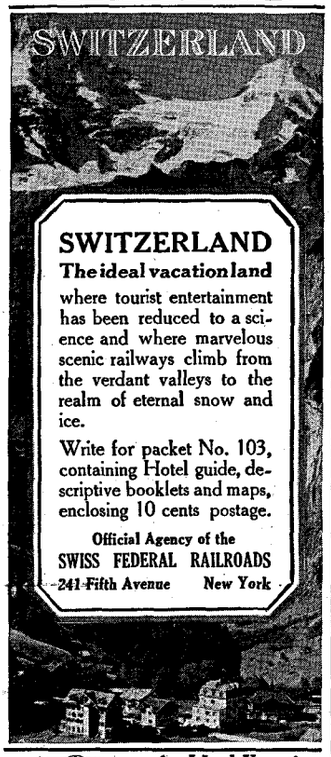

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WANTED—Middle-aged woman of experience as assistant housekeeper to supervise the serving of meals, etc. Address Heathcote Inn, Scarsdale, N. Y. Telephone 600.

NURSERY governess or trained nurse, experienced, cultured woman speaking French or German, to take entire charge of three children, ages 2, 5, and 7. Willing to travel abroad with family for a year. Very best references required. 8,224, Outlook.

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WANTED at once—Lady, experienced Protestant teacher, not over 35, for girl 14. English, music, and French. Good reference. Box 15, Fairville, Pa.

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HIGHLY educated young woman, attractive personality, fine singer, reader, dancer, desires position as entertainer or hostess in club or hotel. 8,218, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY, companionable, adaptable, French teacher, wishes summer position as companion. Experienced traveler. References. 8,189, Outlook.

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POSITION as companion (can travel) or as managing housekeeper in home or hotel by refined American woman. References. 8,197, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, companion-secretary. Would travel. California preferred. 8,195, Outlook.

POSITION as managing housekeeper by refined, educated young woman. Domestic science graduate. Eight years in present position of large household; 10 years' previous experience of same kind. 8,191, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED Swiss teacher (Geneva) wishes position as companion or teacher-governess for the summer. References. 8,206, Outlook.

TEACHER wants vacation work June 15 to Sept. 15. Likes children, gardening, and out-of-doors. Very willing to travel. 8,209, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, graduate dietitian, desires private work with person who will travel. Would go as companion. 8,210, Outlook.

COLLEGE student desires position abroad during summer months. Was two years abroad during war. Could act as guide or tutor. Best references. 8,214, Outlook.

CULTURED young woman desires summer position as resident companion or tutor to children of kindergarten or primary age. Private school teacher. 8,213, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED institutional housekeeper seeks position. References. 8,212, Outlook.

DIETITIAN, experienced, wants position in summer camp, tea room, or with industrial plant. 8,222, Outlook.

WOMAN, excellent education, fond of children, will act as companion to one child three years or over. Willing to go to seashore or mountains for summer. Expenses only. People of refinement and quiet tastes preferred. Address Box 576, Lee, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WOMAN mature years, finely educated, refined and quiet tastes, desiring to locate in warm climate winters, will consider position as companion to woman of similar tastes. Particulars desired in first letter. Expenses only. Address Mrs. F. Armstrong, East Lee, Mass.

Teachers and Governesses

NATIVE French teacher (young man, 37) now teaching in an academy wishes position during summer vacation with family or institution. Desirous of traveling in France. 8,084, Outlook.

LANGUAGE teacher—experience traveling, outdoor sports—summer position. 8,216, Outlook.

CRAFTSWOMAN, industrial teacher, experienced, desires responsible position September 1. Give particulars in first letter. 8,203, Outlook.

POSITION for summer by man teacher. Extensive experience schools, camps, companion, tutor. Especially younger boys. 8,201, Outlook.

TEACHER, lady, experienced in high school studies, wishes tutoring position. 8,190, Outlook.

BIRD study teacher, well qualified and experienced, desires position at girls' summer camp. B. W., 35 Jackson St., Newnan, Ga.

FRENCHWOMAN, teacher, 30, wishes position with adults during summer vacation. Desires small remuneration and pleasant home in exchange for lessons and conversation. Lecomte, 262 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, desires to tutor in private family during August and September. Highest references. 8,199, Outlook.

REFINED, educated young lady, fond of nature and literature, wishes experience as governess with opportunity for progress. 8,194, Outlook.

WANTED. Art student and teacher wishes position for summer as governess or tutor for child whose family is going to seashore, mountains, or travel. 8,205, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED governess, going to California, offers services in exchange for expenses. Permanent position considered. 8,207, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Defective persons to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval. Services free. References required. 309 West 99th St.

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Napkins, 14 x 14 inches, $16.50 to 30.00 per dozen.

Breakfast Sets, three pieces, $9.75 to 12.00 set.

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A complete Orchestration is being prepared which will add greatly to the effectiveness of the music.

Fillmore Music House, 530 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO A NATIONAL CRIME

With the loss of territory from Mexico to the United States in the past, with numerous other wrongs that have been done Mexico by citizens of the United States, as well as by our Government, we must say: The outrages have not all been from Mexico.

Besides, it ill becomes a great nation like ours to talk about a national revenge, intervention, and war on a weak, ignorant, long-downtrodden nation, now trying to enter the progressive train, because of real wrongs that a bandit element, beyond its control, inflicts on our citizens. Our duty as a great nation is to bear and forbear with Mexico, return good for evil, overlook its childhood as a nation, and in every way possible give it the sympathetic and helping hand. In other words, as a great nation, we should be ashamed even so much as to think of following the rule that governs great nations in their relations to each other, swelling up with a feeling of outraged National dignity and warring on Mexico. Of course we ought to keep our Mexican borders well guarded; and even, perhaps, follow Mexican bandits across the Rio Grande to make them so fear us as wholly to cease their outrages, or, at least, so as to make them few and far between. If this protection results in war, let Mexico make the war, but keep our own hands clean of the iniquity of causing the war. In war as well as in personally private matters, it takes two to make a quarrel.

Independent of the foregoing truths, the shedding of much blood, of leaving cripples, etc., over from the war, of loading down our people still more heavily with war tax and many years paying pensions, of leaving the fires of hatred and revenge that the war could but create, of confirming our South American neighbors' suspicion toward us, of the wickedness that follows in the train of war, and of the many questions that a war will leave to be solved, etc., every Christian and patriotic citizen ought to see that there shall be no war between Mexico and the United States.

Only give Mexico the time and the help that a great nation ought to give a weak, long-downtrodden, struggling, aspiring, and nobly disposed people, and the United States will ultimately have in Mexico a sister of whom she will properly be proud.

It should be added: Watch that Fall Investigating Committee, close the ear and the heart against testimony and recommendations that may be purposely made to create war. W. A. JARREL.

Dallas, Texas.

GENERAL GRANT'S PUN

Your article on the new Secretary of Agriculture in The Outlook for March 24 is very interesting. The last sentence, "For agriculture is the very foundation of American prosperity," reminds me of something I once read concerning President Grant.

President Grant is said to be the only National Executive who made a pun in an annual Message. It was: "Agriculture is the groundwork of our National resources."

(Mrs.) ALICE PAYNE.

Stillwater, Minnesota.

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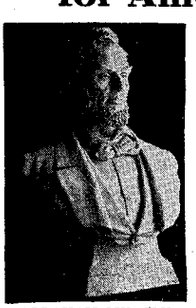

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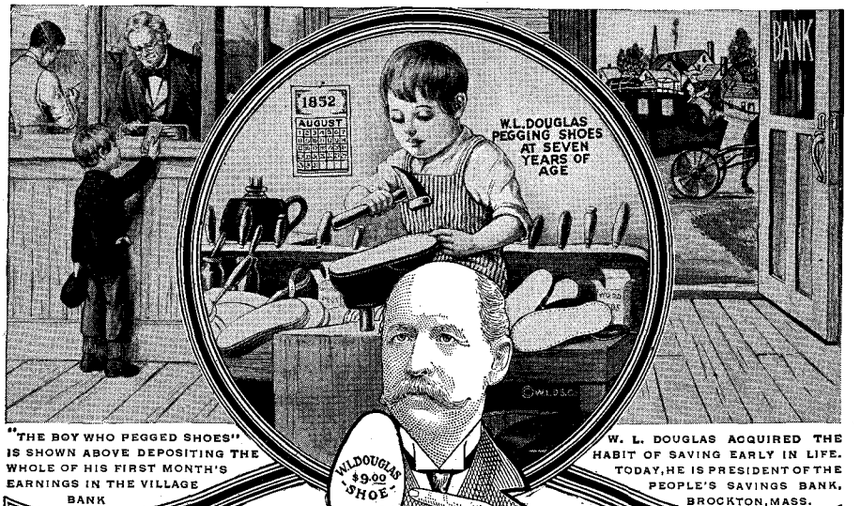
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BY THE WAY

"To end a friendly controversy, an inquiring subscriber writes, "will you please give the correct pronunciation of Theodore Roosevelt's family name?"

Orthoepical authorities as well as intimate friends disagree about the pronunciation of the name Roosevelt. The "Century Dictionary of Names" pronounces it Roos'velt; "The Pronunciation of 10,000 Proper Names" (Mackey) gives Rōs'velt or Ro'se-velt; the Standard Dictionary has Ro'ze-velt; the new International Encyclopædia favors Ro'z'velt; a less dignified authority, but one perhaps as widely known as any of these—Mr. Dooley—made it "his frind Rosenfelt." The pronunciation employed and approved by Mr. Roosevelt himself was Ro-ze-velt, with a very slight stress on the first e.

The following paragraph from a humorous weekly has a serious implication for most American parents and their children. Too many parents really limit their children's social pleasures by allowing them to grow up without observing the small courtesies that mark the "little lady" and the "little gentleman" whom we all like to know:

"I am glad to see you home, Howard," said a father to his small son, who had been away to a military school, but who was now home for the Easter holidays. "How are you getting on at school?" "Fine," said Howard; "I have learned to say 'thank you' and 'if you please' in French." "Good!" said the father. "That's more than you ever learned to say in English."

The usually sober pages of the "Railway Age" are enlivened in a recent issue by this anecdote from a correspondent who writes about getting the top speed out of trains consistent with safety: "A Swede went into a liquor store (previous to July 1, 1919) and asked the clerk if he had any squirrel whisky. The clerk said 'No,' but that he had some Old Crow; to which the Swede replied: 'Yumping yiminy, aye don't want to fly, aye yust want to yump around a leetle.'"

"You don't need to have had experience when it comes to treating my fashionable patients," said the popular physician to his new assistant, as reported in the "Argonaut." "They're as simple as A B C. Find out what they've been eating and stop it. See what they've been doing and tell them not to. And ask 'em where they're going for the holidays—and send 'm somewhere else."

The phrase "getting down to brass tacks," a subscriber writes, probably refers to the brass thumb-tacks used by draughtsmen, and not to carpet tacks, as surmised in this column recently. The original use of the phrase, he thinks, may be thus illustrated: "We have talked this matter over informally long enough. Now prepare your paper and make a drawing to scale, with exact measurements and specifications. Get down to brass tacks."

"The largest in the world" is a characterization that is usually to be taken with a grain of salt, but perhaps it is justly applied to a terminal and distributing warehouse plant known as the U. S. Army Supply Base, Brooklyn. The Base includes about 100 acres, over 15 miles of railway tracks, with storage for 1,300 freight cars,

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and 8,000 feet of available stringpiece for loading simultaneously a dozen deep-draught ocean freight carriers. The warehouse floors have an area of 116 acres. Seventy-two freight elevators of 10,000 pounds capacity each serve the nine floors of the warehouses. These elevators are operated from a central station instead of by individual operators on the cars.

"Now, ma'am," cried the cross-examining lawyer, as reported in "Tit-Bits," of London, "was the defendant's air when, as you allege, he promised to marry you, perfectly serious, or was it, on the contrary, jocular and full of levity?" "It was all ruffled," replied the plaintiff, "with 'im runnin' 'is 'ands through it!"

The "colyumist" of the "Journal" of the American Medical Association proposes this addition to modern slang:

Punko—verb.—The inveterate making of bad puns.

Example.—After he had punkoed for five minutes his friends quietly strangled him.

Farther on in his "colyum" is this specimen from the Boston "Transcript" which somehow got by the stranglers:

"Hello, old man, what have you got your throat wrapped up for?"

"Quinsy."

"Quincy, Mass.?"

"No, Quincy, Ill."

"Next to motion pictures, automobile stealing is the largest industry in southern California," a humorist of the Universal City at Los Angeles is reported as saying while he was negotiating for a new car to take the place of the lost one. "I want to do everything possible to further our growing industries," he added, "so please give me your highest-powered car this time. That will make it easier for the automobile-lifters to 'carry on' successfully when they next favor me with their patronage." Such consideration is touching, and will doubtless be appreciated by the gentry who specialize on "touching" automobile owners.

Here are a few odds and ends of European humor.

From "Sondags Nisse," of Stockholm, Sweden:

Father—"My son, you have studied law with no result. Literature and art have also been blanks for you. At the trade school you also were a failure. I don't see anything else but politics left for you."

From the "World," of London:

"Jack is very courteous to his wife, isn't he?"

"Oh, yes; he treats her almost as politely as if she were a total stranger."

From "Karikaturen," Christiania, Norway:

Judge (to lady witness)—"Married?"

Witness—"Yes. Twice."

Judge—"Age?"

Witness—"Twenty-five."

Judge—"Also twice?"

From "Tyrihans," of Christiania:

Judge—"You are charged with simple theft."

Accused—"Simple! I'd like to see you do it!!"

From "Jugend," of Munich:

Matrimonial Agent—"This is the only other lady I can offer you. But I must tell you that she squints and limps and has false teeth."

Client—"False teeth! Are they gold? Yes? I'll take her!"

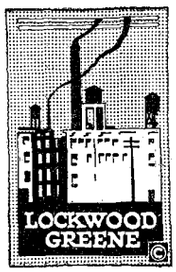
Industrial Valuations

OCCASIONS constantly arise in business where sound policy dictates the necessity of knowing what a plant or business is worth

The real worth of an enterprise does not consist of a summary of the cost of the buildings, machinery and equipment, although accurate information on the physical components of a plant is necessary.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & Co. service in industrial valuations includes not only the listing of the machinery and the buildings, but also includes an opinion as to what the plant is actually worth.

This opinion takes into consideration such matters as labor and transportation conditions, the competitors situation in the industry and the possibilities for plant enlargement



—in short, all of the facts entering into the success of a plant.

If a manufacturer is considering changes, relocations, extensions or remodelings, he probably will act with more intelligence with reliable figures as to the real worth of his plant before him.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & Co. have a special service for bankers and investors by which they determine the real value of a plant behind securities.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & Co. organization comprises engineers and manufacturers so that in studying a plant, we consider it not only from an engineering, but from a manufacturing point of view. All our offices have complete facilities—write to the one nearest you.

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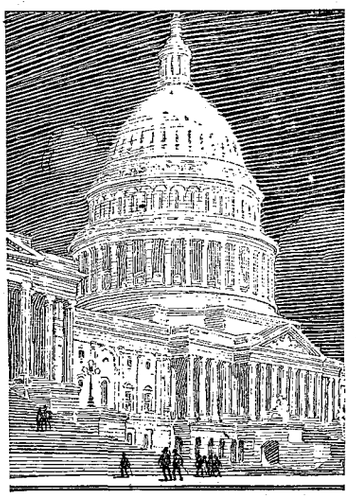

IT is easily possible that the next twelve months may go down into American history as one of the most momentous periods in the nation's life.

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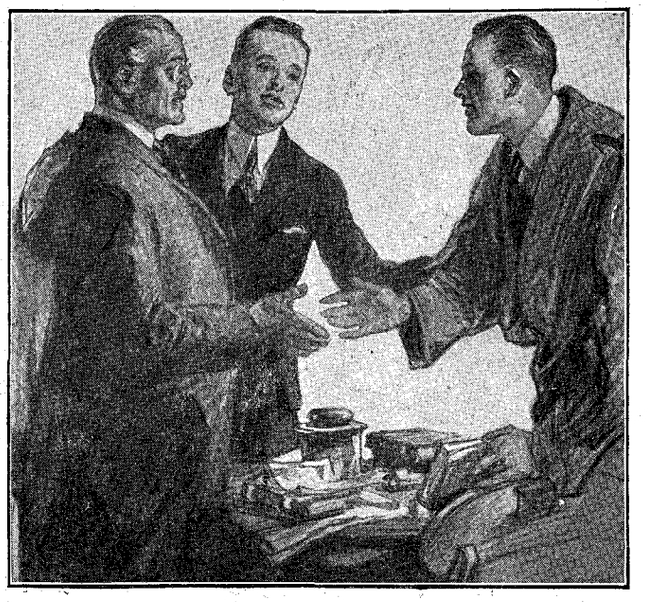

"This is my father!"

Will he say it with pride when he grows up?

IN a middle-western city two men sat talking about their business future. And one said:

"Have you ever thought of it this way, Ed? Your boy is a little shaver now; he thinks you are the most wonderful man in the world. You can fix his boat, and mend his velocipede, and tell him wonderful stories.

"But it will be only ten or fifteen years until he goes to college. The fathers of the other boys, his chums, will go on to visit them. There will be a railroad president, perhaps; and a great banker; and a Governor.

"And you will go; and your boy will say: 'This is my father, boys.'

"How will your boy feel when he says it? How will my girl feel? That's a question that keeps coming back to me."

60,000 subscribers are married men

OUT of that conversation came an enrolment for the Alexander Hamilton Institute. When men begin to talk seriously of their future, and their children's, an enrolment is quite likely to be the result.

For the appeal of the Alexander Hamilton Institute touches men in their best and finest moments. It talks to them not in terms of increased income—the increased income follows as a natural result of its training.

In a truer sense its product is satisfaction—the joy that a man feels in knowing that he has made the most of his life, and has not wasted years in tasks beneath his capabilities.

Of the thousands of men who have enrolled in its Modern Business Course and Service over 50 per cent are married. They have no need to fear the judgment of their children's eyes; they will be the kind of men of whom sons and daughters say: "This is my father," and are proud of the words.

Sometimes success comes too late

IT is one of the tragedies of life that money often comes to a man after his need for it has gone; and success comes too late to be really enjoyed.

It does a man little good to have his children proud of him at seventy, if they were apologizing for him at forty and at fifty.

To shorten the path to success; to give you in a few months the working knowledge of all departments of business which otherwise require years of practical experience—this is the business of the Institute.

Only you know what a year of your life is worth. Surely it is worth at least the time of investigating a training which has helped other men to find a more direct path to the really worth while positions in modern business—a training which appeals to the thoughtful—to the heads of homes in their twenties and thirties and forties, eager for the respect of those they love.

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FOR your convenience and information the facts about the Modern Business Course and Service have been published in a 116-page book "Forging Ahead in Business." It contains worth-while business information, and letters from men in positions exactly similar to yours.

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Business Position .....

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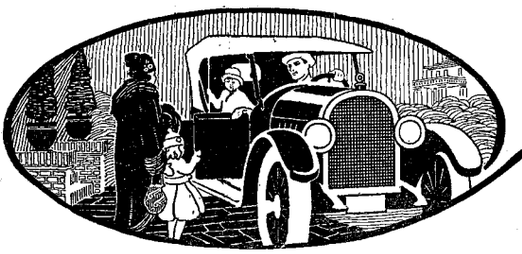
The Dream of a Salesman's Family



How a Two-Cent Stamp Made the Dream Come True

OF course Jim was ambitious—of course he worked hard, and yet when he got his salary check, it was barely sufficient to keep the wolf from the door. As for giving his family the things that would add so tremendously to their happiness—things his children wanted—well it just could not be done. He tried harder than ever to replace those worried wrinkles with smiles, but when little Chub and Doris went motoring with their playmates, he felt like robbing a bank to be able to afford the car he and his wife had set their hearts on months before.

Then one day Jim met Perry, who formerly had been with his company, and had been known as a good fellow but a poor salesman. Perry was wearing finely tailored clothes and had much more spring in his step than in the old days, and looked decidedly prosperous. The father of Chub and Doris asked him where he had inherited his money.

Perry smiled, and with the pardonable pride of a self-made man, he told how he had increased his income until now he and his family could enjoy the good things of life. He told how he learned to *make* a big sale where before he had been happy to *take* a small order. He told how he had earned the extra bonus offered by his company to the high man; how his new interest in his work had made him happier than ever before, and how former worries had been smothered by the pleasures his increased salary checks brought his family.

Perry told how he had learned to make friends of those who formerly had been cold, unresponsive prospects; how they listened, because interested, and almost eagerly signed the dotted line. And when he showed his last salary check, the size of it made his less successful friend whistle with surprise.

Then he told the big secret:

"Well, Jim, two years ago I was discouraged, down-hearted, and ashamed to see the sacrifices Elsie had to make to keep the house running and to give the kids even an occasional trip to the movies. It was at the height of this gloom that I heard of a set of books called "Personal Selling" that outlined the principles and fundamentals of one of the most successful salesmen of modern times. I was desperate and willing to try anything. I sent for the books, accepting the publisher's offer of five days' free examination. The books came; I studied them, and tried out the methods suggested. I was surprised at the ease with which I grasped the vital points of successful selling and how the suggestions offered corrected the very faults that had kept me from going ahead.

"The experience of Wesley A. Stanger (author of "Personal Selling") as Sales Manager for Thos. A. Edison "Ediphone" of New York City, writer for "System", Manager of the Royal Typewriter Company, Chicago, and President of the Mitchell Automobile Co., Missouri, made "Personal Selling" fairly hum with ideas and suggestions that were practical and easy to follow.

"From that day my income steadily climbed. In four months I became high man in the company and to-night I am taking the train for home to break the glad news to Elsie that Perry is to be the name of our new Sales Manager."

That talk with Perry was the dawn of a new life for Jim. A request brought the books, and to-day—to make a long story short—only ten months later, little Chub and Doris are enjoying the expressions of wise indulgence that the greatly increased income of their Daddy makes possible.

TESTIMONIALS

"Personal Selling" contains more boiled down, tangible, usable selling information and argument than anything that has come off the press, as far as I know, in a long, long, time. The author has had *ample experience to draw* upon. This work has the true ring of genuineness. It is free from theory, and is right down to brass tacks. It is practically a text-book on salesmanship. It is concise, easily read, and is a book that will be read and reread many times.

(Signed) T. B. Hilton,
Street Railways Adv. Co.,
New York City.

"Personal Selling" rings the bell. It is plain to see that the subject is handled by a man who knows the game. It is straight from the shoulder talk. It is a liberal education in the subject treated. It should be in the hands of every salesman and sales manager. More real stuff has been crowded into this course than one could imagine. In addition to its informative value, it is inspiring, refreshingly practical, and bristles with ideas.

(Signed) Allen Brannin,
Sales Mgr.
Rotary Tire & Rubber Co.

Free Proof At Our Expense

You have read what "Personal Selling" meant to Perry and Jim, and the happiness it brought to their families. They saw their opportunity and grasped it. The same opportunity awaits you. For the sake of your family don't pass it by.

So positive are we that Mr. Stanger's course will bring you increased income through the achievement of greater success that we will send the complete set of "Personal Selling" without a single cent in advance. Surely this is convincing proof of our faith in the big benefit you will receive from this offer.

Don't hesitate a second. Rush the coupon to us. The complete set of twelve books will be sent by return mail. You and you only are to be the judge. Try Mr. Stanger's methods, and if, after 5 days' examination, you are not convinced that the books *will* increase your income, return them at our expense and you owe us nothing.

Can you afford to lose this chance for the price of a two-cent stamp? Then mail the coupon, a postal or letter to-day. This may well be the turning point of your entire career.

THE BIDDLE PUBLISHING CO.
Dept. 32—A.
19 West 44th St., New York City.

Please send me immediately on five days' approval your 12 books on "Personal Selling." I will either remit the price, $6.00, or return the books within the specified time.

Name.....

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Note—If you wish to make payment in advance we will include Mr. Stanger's "The 3 C's of Selling," in uniform binding, as an extra premium. You to still retain the five-day privilege.

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Verse by a little girl eight years old of which *Miss Amy Lowell* in her Preface to the volume says: "I wish to state emphatically that it is poetry, the stuff and essence of poetry, which this book contains. I know of no other instance in which such really beautiful poetry has been written by a child." *Net $1.50.*

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The only book about the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic that can ever be written. Arthur Whitten Brown and John Alcock jumped the Atlantic Ocean in a single leap in the most remarkable aeroplane journey ever made. The story of their flight is of thrilling interest. Illustrated from photographs. *Net $1.50.*

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"*An interesting novel, vivid, colorful, well written,*" says the N. Y. *Times* of this novel of a wealthy Chinese mandarin and a fearless American woman. *Net $1.75.*

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How I Improved My Memory In One Evening

The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"OF *course* I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I *do* remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in an hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that before the evening is over."

And he did.

And as he went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line, and when it came my turn, Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked from the crowd the sixty men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates, and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

* * * * *

When I met Mr. Roth—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts, or something I have read in a magazine.

"*You can do this just as easy as* I *do.* Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes, it was—a really *poor* memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

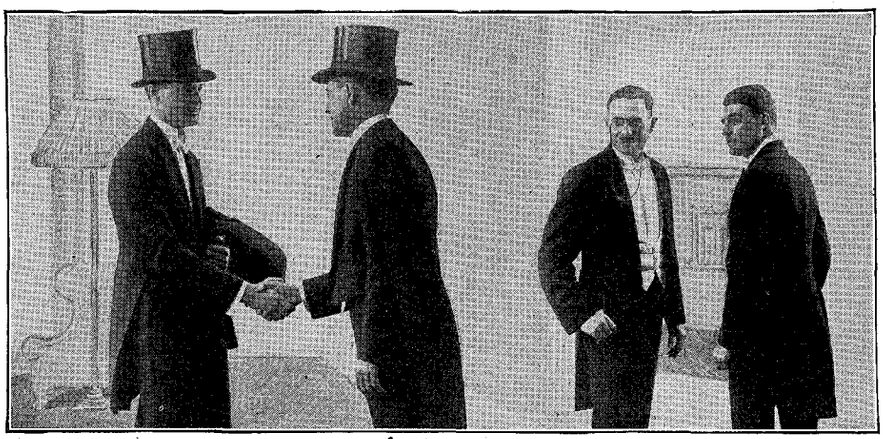
"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system, and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight states to find that I had learned in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson *stuck*. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from Terence J. McManus, of the firm of Olcott, Bonynge, McManus & Ernst, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 170 Broadway, and one of the most famous trial lawyers in New York:



"*Of Course* I Place You! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle"

"May I take occasion to state that I regard your service in giving this system to the world as a public benefaction. The wonderful simplicity of the method, and the ease with which its principles can be acquired, especially appeal to me. I may add that I already had occasion to test the effectiveness of the first two lessons in the preparation for trial of an important action in which I am about to engage."

Mr. McManus didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth course is priceless! I can absolutely *count* on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't *sure*. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear any one in *our* office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forgot that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name."

Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory 100 per cent in a week and 1,000 per cent in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in *increased power* will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES.

While Mr. Jones has chosen the story form for this account of his experience and that of others with the Roth Memory Course, he has used only facts that are known personally to the President of the Independent Corporation, who hereby verifies the accuracy of Mr. Jones' story in all particulars.

Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes triple, your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examinations.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only $7 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

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- ☐ How to Read Character at Sight. By Dr. K. M. H. Blackford
- ☐ Mastery of Speech. By Frederick Houk Law
- ☐ Super-Salesmanship. By Arthur Newcomb
- ☐ Practical Course in Personal Efficiency. By Edward Earle Purinton
- ☐ Ferrin Home-Account System ($3.50). By Wesley W. Ferrin
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Secrets of Glorious Daily Health!

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WHY should you "feel great" only *some* of the time? Why have only half health, half energy, half life? The state of your health is up to you. You can be nervous, weak, and sickly—or you can be strong, healthy, and sick-proof.

You rule your health as surely as you rule your actions. If you are not enjoying the 100 per cent health which makes life so much worth the living it is merely because you haven't employed the methods provided by Nature to keep you well. "But what are these methods?" you say. "How can I learn these secrets of glorious daily health?"

These methods and secrets of perfect health are now unfolded to you. The life-time experience of Bernarr Macfadden, America's greatest health advisor, is now put before you. In his wonderful five-volume Encyclopedia of Physical Culture are the methods which have brought perfect health to thousands of sufferers from all manner of ill-health.

Why Lose $4100?

$4100 is about what sickness costs the average person during his life-time. The person who does not understand Nature's methods of preventing and curing sickness is ill an average of 21½ days each year—or a total of about 3½ years in his life-time. Suppose that person earned the very moderate salary of $20 a week—his total loss would be about $3700. Then think of the worry of sickness, the inconvenience, the doctor and hospital bills, the pain—whatever of this can be figured in mere money would bring the average person's loss because of sickness to about $4100.

Why be among this class who must be economical in order to pay bills due to ill-health, who must suffer the pain and inconvenience of sickness, all because they do not know how to *build health?* Thru Bernarr Macfadden you can learn the methods which will bring you the perfect health and powerful body you have always wished for.

Feel 10 Years Behind Your Real Age

The way you feel and not the number of your years is the real barometer of your age. Why catch up to your years? Nature's methods of keeping you healthy will keep you young too. Learn them. You can look and feel at least ten years behind your real age. Thru learning Nature's secrets Sanford Bennett at 70 brought himself physically back to 50. You too can apply the natural methods of bringing back youthful "pep," vitality, and bodily vigor. Thru these methods hundreds have been guided by Bernarr Macfadden to renewed youth and wonderful health that never skips a day.

In his wonderful Encyclopedia, Mr. Macfadden gives these secrets and methods and tells how to apply them. For every ailment the Encyclopedia has a natural method that has made good. The "daily guide to perfect health" it has been called, and it is worthy of its title.

A Complete Education in Physical Culture

This set of five volumes contains a complete education in Physical Culture and Natural Curative Methods—the equivalent of twenty comprehensive books on the following phases of health and vitality building.

(1) A complete work on **Anatomy**, fully illustrated.
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Guiding health seekers for more than 30 years—this has been Bernarr Macfadden's preparation for this remarkable work, the Encyclopedia of Physical Culture.

This great work is a complete "natural-method" doctor. It tells how to build health, vitality and strength for every member of the household, young and old. It describes the symptoms of every known disease and gives detailed instructions for treatment. It contains invaluable information on fasting, diet, exercise and hydropathy for health and beauty building. A thorough and extensive treatment is given of the laws of sex, the attainment of virile manhood and womanhood, and happy, successful parenthood, together with details for the diagnosis and treatment of all sexual diseases. Handsomely illustrated charts on anatomy and physiology are given.

A reading of the two panels printed here will give you a better idea of the vast scope of this Encyclopedia of Physical Culture. In it is contained the equivalent of at least twenty complete books. The Encyclopedia contains more than 3,000 pages and 1,200 illustrations, besides scores of color plates.

Because it is impossible for us to explain adequately about this Encyclopedia in this space, we therefore want you to mail the coupon printed on the next page so that we can send you any volume of the Encyclopedia you select for free examination. Read the full details of this offer and mail the coupon at once.

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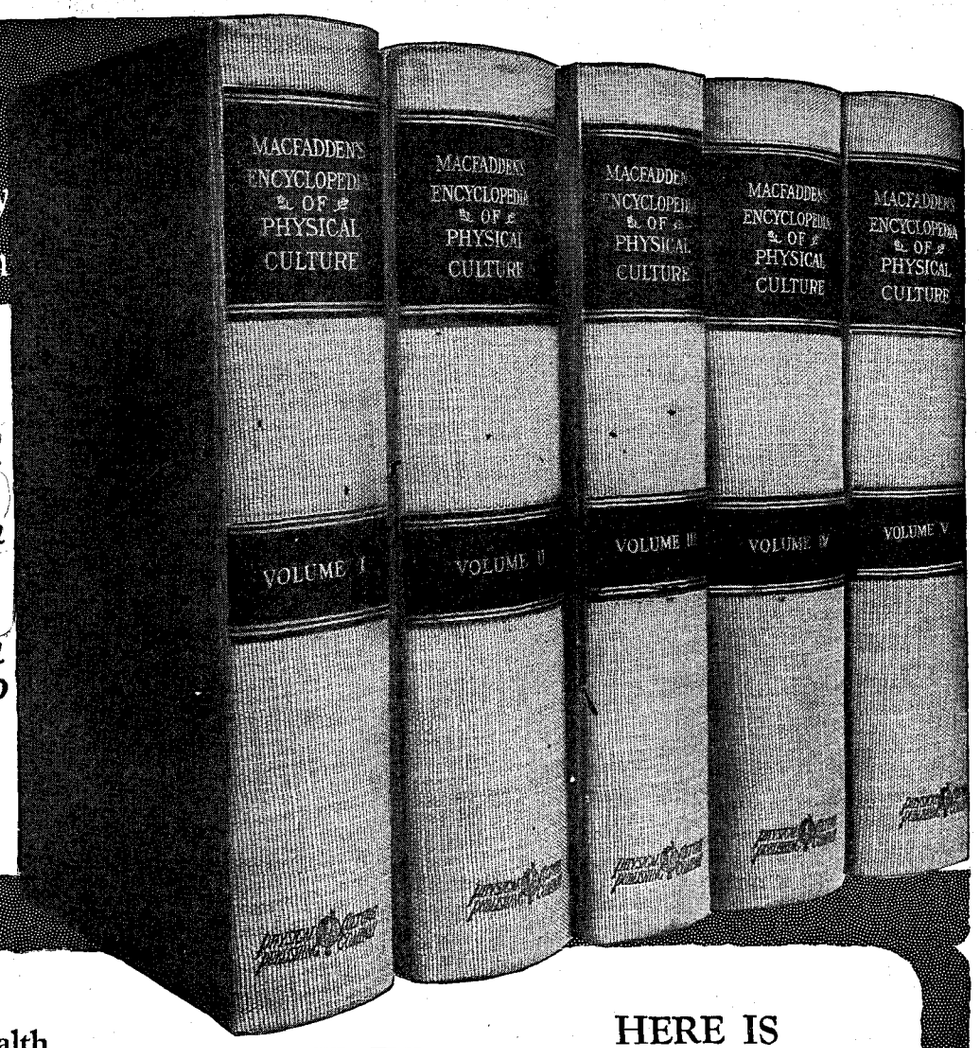
A Complete Guide-Course to Perfect Health by Bernarr Macfadden



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know the art of food preparation
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correct physical imperfections
become a physical director
avoid unhappy marriages
avoid disease
fast as a curative measure
cure by hydrotherapy (heal by the use of water)
apply all methods of drugless healing
give first aid in emergencies
apply home treatment for disease
recognize diseases by manifestations
build nervous energy
treat the common forms of disease
understand the process of reproduction
benefit by laws of sex and marriage
treat diseases of women
diagnose diseases
have healthy and vigorous children
treat female disorders
treat male disorders
obtain virility and manhood
care for the complexion
manicure; care for the hair and feet
cultivate the mind
These are only a few of the matters explained in the Encyclopedia.

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There are twenty-three chapters in the book, each rich in suggestions that will help you write ***better letters.*** It will cost you ***less than eighteen cents a chapter.***

Will you let ***us*** take the risk? Shall we send the book to you NOW at no cost to you? Will you accept it, examine it and then in five days either return the book or remit for it?

Use the coupon—use it today—and begin at once to write letters that will bring big returns in dollars and cents.

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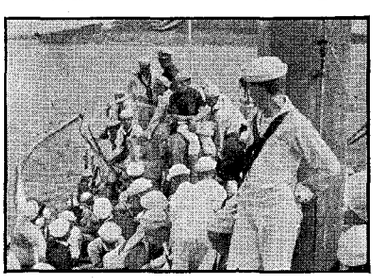

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THE DANGER OF A SUPERIOR MIND
and Highly Organized Nerves

By PAUL VON BOECKMANN

Lecturer and Author of numerous books and treatises on Mental and Physical Energy, Respiration, Psychology, Sexual Science and Nerve Culture

THE nerve-shock caused by a knife thrust into a sponge cannot be compared to the nerve-shock caused when a similar injury is inflicted upon a higher animal. A whip-lash on the skin of a mule is not felt to the same degree as a lash upon the sensitive skin of a human being. Mental strains, worry, grief and anxiety are not felt by dull-brained and dull-nerved human beings as they are by human beings of a higher type. In other words, the more highly organized the nerves are, the more sensitive they are to abuse, strain, and neglect.

We are living in the age of nerve strain, the mile-a-minute life. Our nerves, in a sense, receive knife thrusts and whip-lashes in a thousand different ways daily, and it is the superior man and woman, with the keen mind, sensitive nature, and highly organized nerves who suffers most thereby. As stated before, the dull-brained and dull-nerved human being is comparatively immune to nerve shock.

Nerve shock wrecks the nerves. The strongest man, if subjected to mental torture, worry and strain, cannot hold up under the shock. His heart action will lag, his breathing will become depressed, his digestive organs will fail him, his blood will become impoverished, and finally he will break down from some serious malady, directly due to Nerve Exhaustion. The reason for this is self-evident: Every organ, every muscle, every hair, in fact, every cell in the body, directly owes its life and power to that wonderful energy created by the Nervous System we term Nerve Force. Depletion of Nerve Force must result in a general decline of all the vital functions.

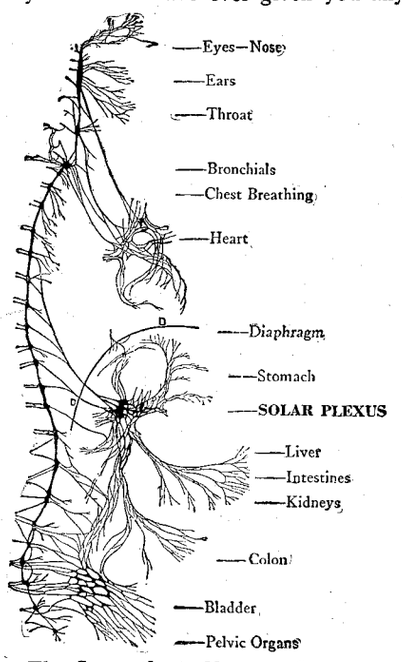
People with high-strung nerves and highly active brains are always in serious danger of causing a deep injury to themselves through undue nerve strain. The fact is, most ailments from which mankind suffers are directly due to deranged and weak nerves. It requires no medical training to understand why this is so. A glance at the accompanying chart of the Sympathetic Nervous System at once shows how intimately every organ is related to the nerves, and it will be observed that the Solar Plexus (abdominal brain) is the center of this wonderful system.

Worry, grief, fear, and intense mental application, directly reflect upon the Solar Plexus. Hence, the reason that the digestive organs become upset through worry, sometimes causing a complete upheaval of the digestive functions. Similarly, every vital organ becomes semi-paralyzed through nervous strain. Need we seek any further for the cause of physical depression, aches, weaknesses, and other troubles in one who has overtaxed his nerves?

The question is often asked, "How can I tell whether my nerves are deranged or weak?" First of all, it is not indicated by trembling hands and twitching of muscles, as many believe. A person may appear perfect, and a careful examination may reveal nothing, yet he may be on the verge of a nerve collapse. The symptoms vary, but usually the first distress observed is "that tired feeling," especially in the morning. Then there may develop sleeplessness, nervous indigestion, constipation, and as the malady fastens its grasp upon its victim more firmly, the mind becomes affected, causing irritability, sensitiveness, poor memory, poor concentration, and, in more advanced cases, obsessions, hallucinations, undue fear, melancholia, etc.

It is dangerous to dabble with the Nerves. Most important of all, they should not be stimulated into action with drugs. This is like making a tired horse speed up by dragging him behind an automobile. When the nerves are unmanageable, they should not be "calmed" with drugs, for this is like making a man sleep by hitting him on the head with a club. They should not be strained by physical exercise, as is so often advocated by perhaps well-meaning, but ignorant Physical Culturists. The first step toward strengthening the Nervous System is that the expenditure of Nerve Force be reduced to a minimum. Every vital organ works with all its might to produce Nerve Force; hence, if the expenditure be lessened, there must follow an increase in Nerve Force, which, of course, means a general increase in Vitality, Energy, Health and Efficiency.

If your nerves have ever given you any



The Sympathetic Nervous System

Showing how Every Vital Organ is governed by the Nervous System, and how the Solar Plexus, commonly known as the Abdominal Brain, is the Great Central Station for the distribution of Nerve Force.

trouble, or if for some unknown reason your health is not what it should be, or if your memory or power of concentration are not what you would like, you should carefully study and follow the advice given in my 64-page book, NERVE FORCE. The cost of the book in paper cover is only 25 cents (coin or stamps). Bound handsomely in Cloth, with Gold Finish, 50 cents. See address at bottom of this page.

I have published numerous books on Health and kindred subjects during the last 22 years, but the book NERVE FORCE is pronounced by competent judges to be not only the best that I have ever written, but by far the most practical and valuable book ever written on the Health Problem, especially on the subject of Nerve Culture. It teaches how to soothe, calm and care for the nerves, and how to increase your nerve force.

You should send for this book today. It is for you, whether you have had trouble with your nerves or not. Your nerves are the most precious possession you have. Through them you experience all that makes life worth living, for to be dull nerved means to be dull brained, insensible to the higher phases of life—love, moral courage, ambition and temperament. The book is especially important to those who have "high strung" nerves and those who must tax their nerves to the limit.

The only way to judge the value of this book is to read it, which you may do at my risk. In other words, if after applying the advice given in this book it does not meet your fullest expectations, I shall return your money, *plus* the outlay of postage you may have incurred. I have advertised my various books on health, breathing and other subjects in this and other magazines for more than 22 years, which is ample evidence of my responsibility and integrity. Over a million copies have been sold.

Thousands of readers send in orders for books to give to their friends. Large corporations buy them by the thousand to distribute among their employees. Extracts from the book have been reprinted in many magazines, newspapers, etc. Innumerable testimonials are constantly pouring into my mail.

The following are extracts from letters from people who have read the book and were greatly benefited by the teachings set forth therein:

"I have gained 12 pounds since reading your book, and I feel so energetic. I had about given up hope of ever finding the cause of my low weight."

"After reading your book an inexplicable feeling of nerve calmness and hope for a greater future was awakened within me."

"I have been treated by a number of nerve specialists, and have traveled from country to country in an endeavor to restore my nerves to normal. Your little book has done more for me than all other methods combined."

A woman writes: "Your book has helped my nerves wonderfully. I am sleeping so well and in the morning I feel so rested."

A physician says: "Your book shows you have a scientific and profound knowledge of the nerves and nervous people. I am recommending your book to my patients."

The Prevention of Colds

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There is no human being absolutely immune to Colds. However, people who breathe correctly and deeply are not easily susceptible to Colds. This is clearly explained in my book NERVE FORCE. Other important factors, nevertheless, play an important part in the prevention of Colds—factors that concern the matter of ventilation, clothing, humidity, temperature, etc. These factors are fully discussed in the booklet Prevention of Colds.

No ailment is of greater danger than an "ordinary cold," as it may lead to Influenza, Grippe, Pneumonia or Tuberculosis. More deaths resulted during the recent "Flu" epidemic than were killed during the entire war, over 6,000,000 people dying in India alone.

A copy of the booklet Prevention of Colds will be sent *Free* with either the 25c or 50c book NERVE FORCE. You will agree that the booklet on Colds alone is worth many times the price asked for both books.

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